

DAILY REPORT

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ZHAO ZIYANG VISITS GUINEA, GABON, ZAIRE

Guineans Prepare for Visit

OW301900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Conakry, December 29 (XINHUA) -- Conakry looks new and pretty these days as the government and people prepare to warmly welcome Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang.

Guinean Foreign Minister Abdoulaye Toure said that Premier Zhao's visit shows China's respect for Guinea and the Chinese people's trust for the Guinean people. He was convinced that the visit would contribute to Guinean-Chinese friendship.

Guinean Minister of International Cooperation Marcel Gros told XINHUA: "China is a big country, but she respects small countries like Guinea. She has for many years maintained friendly ties and cooperation with Guinea."

Guinean Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Alafe Kourouma said that he found Guinean-Chinese cooperation to be one of the most fruitful cooperations while he assumed ministerial posts.

The "Voice of Guinean Revolution" radio today broadcast Chinese music and gave an account of the history of Guinean-Chinese cooperation as well as the daily life of the Chinese people. The radio said in a commentary that Guinean-Chinese relations are beneficial to the two peoples and Premier Zhao's visit just aims at enhancing the relations.

Zhao Arrives in Guinea

OW301922 Beijing XINHUA in English 1907 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Conakry, December 30 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of China, and his entourage arrived here from Rabat by special plane at 2:30 p.m. (local time) today to begin his three-day official and friendship visit to Guinea at the invitation of the Guinean Government.

When Premier Zhao alighted from the plane, he was warmly greeted by Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure who said: "Welcome, warm welcome!"

A welcoming ceremony was held at the airport where Guinean and Chinese national flags fluttered in the breeze and a festival atmosphere prevailed. The national anthems of Guinea and China were played. Accompanied by President Sekou Toure, Premier Zhao reviewed the guard of honor. He then warmly shook hands with Guinean Prime Minister Lansana Beavogui, President of the National Assembly Damantang Camara, and other members of the Guinean Government. Two girls presented to Premier Zhao a basket of cola nuts -- a kind of native products in western Africa and a precious gift usually presented to distinguished guests.

Premier Zhao went up to the crowds and waved to the welcomers who were singing, dancing, beating African drums and shouting: "Long live the eternal friendship between Guinea and China" and "Long live international cooperation."

After the welcoming ceremony, Premier Zhao went to the airport's VIP room and had an exclusive talk with Guinean President Sekou Toure. After the talk, Premier Zhao and President Sekou Toure stepped into an open car and drove to the guest house where premier Zhao was to stay, with hundreds of thousands of Conakry citizens lining up on both sides of the road to extend enthusiastic welcome to the Chinese premier.

Among those present at the airport to welcome Premier Zhao were all members of the Central Committee of the Guinean Democratic Party, all members of Guinean Government, head of the Conakry Administrative Region, the secretaries general of the national workers, youth and women's organizations of Guinea and officers of the Guinean Army staff.

Also present were members of the diplomatic corps, including Chinese Ambassador to Guinea Kang Xiao.

Mass Rally Honors Zhao

OW310040 Beijing XINHUA in English 2357 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Conakry, December 30 (XINHUA) -- A 30,000-strong mass rally was held at the "September 28" Stadium here this afternoon to welcome visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang.

Premier Zhao and his entourage arrived here today to begin his three-day official and friendship visit to Guinea.

Among those present on the occasion were Guinean Prime Minister Lansana Beavogui, president of the National Assembly Damantang Camara, ministers of the Guinean Government, members of the Political Bureau of the Democratic Party of Guinea, and foreign diplomatic envoys.

This afternoon, a warm atmosphere prevailed at the "September 28" Stadium decorated with Guinean and Chinese national flags as well as portraits of President Sekou Toure and Premier Zhao Ziyang. When Premier Zhao, accompanied by President Sekou Toure, drove into the stadium, the crowds acclaimed enthusiastically, waving Chinese national flags. Premier Zhao and President Sekou Toure waved back to them. Then they drove round the stadium and mounted the rostrum amidst resounding cheers.

President Sekou Toure led the masses in shouting the slogans: "Long Live Guinean-Chinese Friendship!" and "Long Live the People's Republic of China!" At the same time, these slogans appeared in mosaic opposite to the rostrum.

After the Guinean national anthem was played, President Sekou Toure delivered a warm speech, extending his heartfelt welcome to Premier Zhao's visit to Guinea and praised the time-honored Chinese civilization and national unification.

Expressing his respect to China's contributions to the Third World countries, President Sekou Toure said: "Since 1949, the year when it won liberation, China has made one great contribution after another to the liberation of the people throughout the world." He added: "China has consistently adopted a non-compromising attitude in safeguarding the independence and dignity of the countries in the world." Although it has met with complicated problems, China has never forgotten to provide selfless assistance to the Third World nations." "Africa's various liberation movements have received selfless aid from the Chinese people to speed up the process of their national independence," he pointed out.

President Sekou Toure praised the friendship between the Guinean and the Chinese people, expressing his belief that their friendship and unity are everlasting.

"We will forever remember the unforgettable visit to Guinea by Zhou Enlai, a great man of China," he stated.

He highly evaluated the bilateral economic cooperation between Guinea and China, noting that China has always honored its words.

He also spoke highly of the excellent behavior and exemplary honesty of the Chinese technicians working in Guinea.

He and Premier Zhao would hold talks on major international issues during the Chinese premier's visit here, he said.

Concluding his speech, President Sekou Toure shouted the slogans "Long live the People's Republic of China", "The friendship between Guinea and China will be green forever", "Long live the cooperation between Guinea and China" and "Long live international cooperation." His speech was followed by the playing of the national anthem of China and Premier Zhao Ziyang's speech.

The Chinese premier said in his speech that "China maintains good relations with African countries. To enrich the contents of such good relations, we are willing to further cooperation with African countries in the economic and technical fields on the basis of unity and friendship and in accordance with the principle of equality and mutual benefit."

He declared that the five-point principle expounded by the late Premier Zhou Enlai during his African tour 19 years ago "remains to be the principle guiding China's relations with African countries." He said, "To strengthen solidarity and cooperation with other Third World countries forms the cornerstone of the external policy of the Chinese Government."

The Chinese premier stressed the importance of unity of African countries and the Third World countries. "The close solidarity of African countries can produce a powerful strength to smash intervention and sabotage from outside, defend their independence and sovereignty, promote their construction and development and serve peace and security in the world, he said. Premier Zhao paid warm tribute to the successes won by the Guinean people under leadership of President Sekou Toure in their struggle for national independence, in defeating the subversive plots of foreign forces, in national construction and foreign affairs.

In conclusion, Premier Zhao said: "The Sino-Guinean friendship has stood the test of history. Founded on a solid base, it is full of vigor and vitality." He expressed the hope that his current visit will help promote mutual understanding and friendship and enhance unity and cooperation between the two countries.

When Premier Zhao and President Sekou Toure spoke in praise of the deep friendship and close cooperation between the Chinese and the Guinean people, the masses at the rally burst into warm cheers and applause and waved national flags of the two countries. When Premier Zhao concluded his speech, he was greeted with another round of ovation.

President Sekou Toure and Premier Zhao then inspected the paraders consisting of middle school and university students, militiamen, Guinean ground, air and naval troops and the gendarmerie. Passing before the rostrum, they saluted President Toure and the distinguished Chinese guests as an indication of their welcome to Premier Zhao's visit.

Zhao Speaks at Mass Rally

OW302208 Beijing XINHUA in English 2154 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Conakry, December 30 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang declared here today that "to strengthen solidarity and cooperation with other Third World countries forms the cornerstone of the external policy of the Chinese Government."

Speaking at the 30,000-strong mass rally held at the "September 28" Stadium in the Guinean capital this afternoon, Premier Zhao paid warm tribute to the successes won by the Guinean people under the leadership of President Ahmed Sekou Toure in their struggle for national independence, in defeating the subversive plots of foreign forces, in national construction and foreign affairs. He also paid tribute to the efforts and contributions made by Guinea to promote and safeguard the unity of African and Third World countries. Premier Zhao said that such spirit of President Toure's -- taking the interests of the whole into account and placing concord above everything else among friends -- is very wise and has been appreciated by all peace-loving countries and people of the world.

Dwelling on Africa, the emergence of the Third World and China's relations with them, Premier Zhao said: "As a member of the Third World, China always cherishes sincere hopes on the unity of African countries and the unity of Third World countries."

The Chinese premier referred to the five-point principle on China's relations with African countries, which was expounded by the late Premier Zhou Enlai during his African tour 19 years ago. "This five-point principle remains to be the principle guiding China's relations with African countries," Zhao Ziyang said.

He said: "African countries shared a common history of hardships and they are now faced with the common task of national construction. They have every reason to get united and have no reason whatever to discriminate against each other. The close solidarity of African countries can produce a powerful strength to smash intervention and sabotage from outside, defend their independence and sovereignty, promote their construction and development and serve peace and security in the world."

He said: "The emergence of the Third World after World War II is an event of prime importance in our epoch, which has greatly changed the physiognomy of the world. The common tasks facing the Third World countries at present are to maintain their hard-won independence, develop national economies energetically and consolidate their political independence through economic independence. In recent years, the Third World countries have been waging a steadfast struggle for the creation of a new international economic order and have made some progress. However, 'North-South dialogue' has been at a standstill so far because of the resistance put up by a very small number of developed countries. The Third World countries are more and more aware of the fact that to get rid of poverty and backwardness, they should also close their ranks and help each other through 'South-South cooperation' in order to achieve their collective self-reliance, while pressing ahead with 'North-South dialogue'. The vast territory, enormous population and rich natural resources of the Third World plus the capital and technological level achieved in some of the Third World countries are of great strategic significance to, and open up great prospects for, 'South-South cooperation'."

Premier Zhao said the Chinese people are brothers of other Third World peoples, sharing weal and woe with them. "China maintains good relations with African countries. To enrich the contents of such good relations, we are willing to further cooperation with African countries in the economic and technical fields on the basis of unity and friendship and in accordance with the principle of equality and mutual benefit."

"Such cooperation should be based on strict respect for sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs and with no political strings attached. Such cooperation should proceed from the actual needs and possible conditions of both sides, give scope to the strong points and potential of both sides and adopt various forms, so as to achieve better economic results. Such cooperation should serve no other purpose than making up their own deficiencies and helping each other with a view to raising the level of each side's self-reliance and boosting the growth of their national economies."

Premier Zhao said he would avail himself of the chance offered by his African visit to explore, together with the leaders of African countries, the possibilities and possible channels for such economic and technical cooperation, so as to advance exploringly on the path of "South-South cooperation".

Premier Zhao said China has always pursued an independent foreign policy. She is willing, together with the people of various countries, to make common efforts to oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace. "We will further strengthen unity and cooperation with African and other Third World countries. The Chinese people will remain forever reliable comrades-in-arms of the African people and the people of other Third World countries, standing together with them through thick and thin," he remarked.

In conclusion, Premier Zhao said: "The Sino-Guinean friendship has stood the test of history. Founded on a solid base, it is full of vigor and vitality. The friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries in the political, economic, trade, cultural and other fields have developed satisfactorily in the past 20 years and more." He hoped that his current visit will help promote mutual understanding and friendship and enhance unity and cooperation between the two countries.

Text of Zhao's Rally Speech

AB301300 Conakry Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Speech by PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang in reply to Guinea President Sekou Toure's welcoming address on his 30 December arrival in Conakry on an official visit -- recorded in Mandarin with sentence-by-sentence translation into French]

[Text] Your Excellency President Ahmed Sekou Toure, militants of the Guinean Democratic Party: On the occasion of our visit to Africa south of the Sahara, we have the great honor to come to the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, China's sister country. Right from the time of our arrival in your beautiful country [words indistinct], we have been receiving a warm welcome from President Ahmed Sekou Toure and the Guinean Government and people. The people of Conakry have gathered in this very deeply. The Chinese Government and people wish to express sincere thanks to President Ahmed Sekou Toure, the Guinean Government, the people of Conakry and all the Guinean people, and to congratulate them warmly for their successes.

We are on the threshold of the year 1983. We are therefore particularly pleased to be among our Guinean brothers during these year-end festivities. As we are about to enter the new year, I am anxious to address to you our best wishes of happiness as well as wishes to prosperity to the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea. [applause] During this (?first) visit to other countries. I am very happy to be able to visit the Guinean people. For the Chinese people, Guinea is a very well-known country which they consider [words indistinct]. For many years now, relations between our two countries have increased and our bonds have grown stronger. Particularly, President Ahmed Sekou Toure's visits to China in 1960 and 1980 and that of Premier Zhou Enlai to Guinea in 1963 always will shine brightly in the annals of friendly relations between China and Guinea.

The Guinea people have glorious anti-imperialist and anticolonialist traditions. They never have been intimidated and forced to yield by colonial domination. After the end of World War II, the Guinea people's struggle against colonialism and for national independence attained a new phase and finally achieved a historic victory in 1958 under the leadership of President Ahmad Sekou Toure. [applause] Guinea was among the first African countries to achieve national independence. The Guinea people have accomplished heroic feats in the struggle for independence and freedom and this helped to encourage and give a new impetus to the independence struggle in the African continent. This is a very brilliant chapter in the history of the African Liberation Front. [applause]

Since independence, the Guinea people and government have been vigilantly defending their country's independence and sovereignty and have often foiled the subversive maneuvers of some external forces as well as invasions by mercenaries. In the field of nation building, the Guinea Government is busy developing and tapping the country's rich natural resources to ensure the development of the economy, culture and national education. During the past few years it has readjusted its economic policy in accordance with concrete Guinean conditions and has achieved cheering results. The Chinese Government and people are happy about the successes achieved by your country and hope that you will continue to win new victories.

The Guinea Government has always adopted a policy of nonalignment; engaged in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, South African racism and Israeli expansionism; and supported the struggles of peoples for the conquest and safeguarding of national independence. Moreover, it always has supported the struggle of the Third World countries for the establishment of a new international economic order. President Ahmed Sekou Toure has expressed his opposition strongly to the policy of the use of force and to any form of aggression. He believes that one should not keep silent in the face of attacks against the sovereignty of states. This position, which consists of defending justice and defying brute force, has won for him the praise of the peoples of the world.

I should like to recall particularly the efforts made by Guinea to promote and safeguard the solidarity of the African peoples and those of the Third World. President Ahmed Sekou Toure -- one of the founders of the OAU -- has made immense efforts for the consolidation and development of this organization and often has engaged in consultations and goodwill missions in order to settle disputes and disagreements among African states. He offered to mediate in the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq. This spirit [words indistinct] has won for him the (?admiration) of all peace-loving countries and peoples.

China belongs to the Third World. I have great hope in the solidarity of the African countries and in the solidarity of the countries of the Third World. During his African tour in 1963, Premier Zhou Enlai stressed the five principles governing our relations with the African peoples: China supports the African peoples in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism and for the conquest and safeguarding of national independence; China supports the policy of peace, neutrality and nonalignment practiced by the governments of the African countries; China supports the African peoples in their desire to achieve unity and solidarity in their own way; China supports the African countries in their efforts to settle their differences through peaceful consultations; and China calls for respect for the sovereignty of the African countries by all other countries and is opposed to all aggression and intervention regardless of their sources. These five principles still remain the moving forces in our relations with the African countries.

The African countries experienced the same fate in the past and now are faced with the common task of nation building. They have every reason to unite but none to (?fall apart).

By uniting together, they will be able to assert themselves, foil the (?maneuvers) and sabotage attempts of external forces, defend their independence and sovereignty, promote their development, and help ensure peace and security in the world. We are worried by the fact that the differences engendered in the past by imperialism and colonialism have degenerated into discord and even into armed conflict between certain African countries. This not only has resulted in sufferings and losses for the parties concerned but often has given the external forces of aggression and expansion the opportunity to take advantage of them. We sincerely hope that the states concerned will engage in consultations in an atmosphere of equality in order to settle their differences in a friendly way and avoid events which may affect their future and delight the enemy.

Your Excellency President Ahmed Sekou Toure and dear friends, after World War II, the Third World nations now constitute a capital element which has changed the face of the world considerably. Their common task now is to safeguard their dearly won independence by achieving economic independence. During the past few years they have engaged in a relentless struggle to ensure the advent of a new international economic order and have achieved some measure of success.

However, because of the boycott of the developed countries, the North-South negotiations still are stagnating. The Third World countries are becoming increasingly aware that to put an end to their poverty and backwardness effectively, they must -- in addition to continuing to ensure the progress of the North-South negotiations -- (?unite), help one another and practice South-South cooperation in order to strengthen their capacity for political autonomy. The Third World countries cover a vast area, have a very large population and possess rich natural resources. Some of them have accumulated funds [words indistinct] and have achieved some technical ability. This is why South-South cooperation [words indistinct] offers great future prospects.

The Chinese people and those of the Third World are brothers in moments of (?happiness) as well as calamity. The strengthening of solidarity and cooperation with the Third World countries is the main principle of the Chinese Government's foreign policy. [applause] China maintains good relations with the African countries. It wants to strengthen these relations further. In accordance with the principles of solidarity, friendship, equality and reciprocal advantages, we are prepared to (?increase) our economic and technical cooperation with the African countries. This cooperation must be characterized by scrupulous respect for sovereignty and the principle of noninterference in other people's internal affairs [words indistinct]. This cooperation must take into account the real needs and possibilities of the parties concerned. [Passage indistinct] This cooperation must enable the partners to complement each other and to help each other in order to strengthen their autonomy and develop their national economies. [applause]

On the occasion of my present visit to Africa, I would like to examine with the leaders of the African countries (?various aspects) of this economic and technical cooperation as well as ways and means of ensuring progress in South-South cooperation. [applause]

Your Excellency President Ahmed Sekou Toure, 3 years have passed since your visit to China in 1980. Following the directives defined during the third plenary session of the Central Committee which emerged from the 11th Congress of the Communist Party of China, there has appeared in our country a new situation of political stability and unity and regular economic development. From our own positive as well as negative experiences, we gradually have achieved a country (?based on its own realities) and attached to its own (?values).

Last September our party held its 12th congress during which a program was prepared which aims at creating in all sectors a new situation for the realization of our country's socialist objectives. This program aims at increasing our industrial and agricultural production [word indistinct] and at improving considerably the living conditions of our people before the end of this century. The Chinese people, who are devoting themselves to the building of (?their country), want peace in the world. In accordance with the independent foreign policy we are following very closely, we are prepared to join our efforts with those of the other peoples of the world in order to oppose hegemony and maintain world peace. We want to strengthen further our solidarity and cooperation with African countries as well as other Third World countries. With the African peoples and the other Third World peoples, the Chinese people will always be (?staunch friends) and will always be by their side in all trials. [applause]

Your Excellency Presidency Ahmed Sekou Toure and dear friends, despite the geographic distance between China and Guinea (?we are united) in the long and common struggle. Our two peoples constantly demonstrate esteem and support for each other and have established a deep friendship. Guinea is the first black African country to establish diplomatic relations and conclude a treaty of friendship and cooperation with China and President Ahmed Sekou Toure was the first African head of state to visit China. [applause] The Guinea Government always has supported China's legitimate rights at the United Nations and it has always supported the Chinese people in their great national struggle for the reunification of their fatherland. In the name of the Chinese Government and people, I wish to express here our sincere gratitude to the Guinea Government and people. [applause] [passage indistinct]

For more than 20 years now, relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries in the political, economic, commercial and cultural fields have continued to develop happily. I hope that our visit will help deepen our understanding and friendship, to strengthen our solidarity and cooperation and to intensify relations of friendship and cooperation between China and Guinea. This is precisely the purpose of this visit. I am convinced that our wish will be fulfilled fully thanks to the tender care and sincere cooperation of His Excellency President Ahmed Sekou Toure and of the Chinese Government and people. [applause]

Long live the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea! [applause] Long live the friendship between China and Guinea! [applause]

Zhao Lays Wreath at Monument

OW311850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] Conakry, December 31 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, accompanied by Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure, laid a wreath at the November 22, 1970, Monument at the square of the People's Palace here this morning.

Present on the occasion were also Guinean Prime Minister Lansana Beavogui, President of the National Assembly Damantang Camara, and other government officials as well as Premier Zhao's entourage.

The ribbon of the wreath read: "To the revolutionary martyrs of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea".

The monument was built in memory of the over 300 martyrs who laid down their lives during the heroic counter-attack against mercenary invading troops on November 22, 1970, under the command of President Sekou Toure.

Zhao, President Hold Talks

OW311938 Beijing XINHUA in English 1919 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] Conakry, December 31 (XINHUA) -- Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure this morning stressed the need for stronger unity of African countries and expressed support for the Namibian people's struggle for independence.

During the first round of talks with visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang at the People's Palace, Sekou Toure elaborated on the Guinean Government's views on the world situation and certain international issues.

Referring to southern Africa, President Sekou Toure said the Guinean Government supports the Namibian people in their struggle for independence. Namibia is not a part of South Africa, he said, adding that it is illegal for West Europe and the United States to support the South African authorities. The president also denounced the South African authorities for intensifying provocative acts against independent African countries in southern Africa and posing threat to the security of these countries.

Turning to disputes among African countries, Sekou Toure emphasized that African countries should strengthen unity among themselves and solve their conflicts and disputes through peaceful consultations in accordance with the charter of the Organisation of African Unity. He said these conflicts and disputes are left over by the colonial rule in the past. The big powers must not poke their noses into and interfere in Africa, he noted.

On the Middle East issue, President Sekou Toure expressed his support for the struggle of the Palestinian people, saying that they have the right to return to their homeland. He also expressed the hope that Iran and Iraq will resolve their disputes through peaceful consultations.

On the Non-Aligned Movement, President Sekou Toure said the movement should eliminate interference from big powers to make it a truly Non-Aligned Movement, thus safeguarding the interests of the Third World.

On the Asian issues, he expressed support for the people of Democratic Kampuchea to enable the Kampuchean people to be masters of their own destiny. He said Guinea will work alongside other African countries to strengthen their support for Democratic Kampuchea and make efforts to bring about the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea.

On the Afghan issue, President Sekou Toure expressed support for the Afghan resistance movement and his opposition to the Afghan regime backed by outside forces.

On China's assistance and support to African nations, the Guinean president said: "We have complete faith in the People's Republic of China." He said that Guinea will show a cooperative spirit and expressed his hope for further expansion of the cooperation between Guinea and China on the basis of mutual benefit.

Premier Zhao Ziyang expressed his gratitude for the warm welcome accorded him by the Guinean people. He reviewed the development of the relations of friendly cooperation between China and Guinea and highly praised president Sekou Toure's contribution to this development.

Attending the meeting on the Guinean side were Prime Minister Lansana Beavogui, President of the National Assembly Damantang Camara, Minister of Foreign Affairs Abdoulaye Toure, Minister of International Cooperation Marcel Cros and other Guinean cabinet members.

Chinese officials attending the meeting were State Councilor Gu Mu, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei, Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Lu Xueqian, Chinese Ambassador to Guinea Kang Xiao and others.

The second-round talks will be held this afternoon.

Zhao, President Confer Again

00010340 Beijing XINHUA in English 0006 GMT 1 Jan 83

[Text] Conakry, December 31 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang declared here today that China will support Africa's struggle for economic independence as she supported its struggle for political independence in the 1950s and 1960s.

Premier Zhao made these remarks during his second round of talks with President Ahmed Sekou Toure in the People's Palace this afternoon. The two leaders exchanged views and reached extensive agreement on the world situation and certain major international issues as well as African problems. They also explored ways of economic and technical cooperation between China and Guinea. Premier Zhao said that since the 1950s, Africa has undergone earth-shaking changes and the African national independence movement has attained decisive victory.

He reiterated China's position on southern Africa. He said China firmly supports the Namibian people's struggle for national independence and opposes the United States obstruction of Namibia's independence by supporting South Africa's refusal to implement the U.N. Security Council resolution on Namibia. The question of Namibia's independence should not be linked with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, he noted.

He reaffirmed the position that China has consistently supported the South African people's struggle against apartheid and racial discrimination. He said China will never have any political, economic or trade relations with South Africa. China supports the just demand of African countries for the imposition of all-round and forcible sanctions against South Africa, he added.

Taking the African Continent as a whole, Premier Zhao said that at present, the overwhelming majority of African countries have entered into the the historical stage of struggling for economic independence to consolidate their political independence. China is interested in the efforts of African countries to strengthen their capabilities of self-reliance and gradually raise the living standards of their people in the struggle for economic independence.

Premier Zhao said that to consolidate their independence the African nations should do away with outside interference and prevent the superpowers from taking advantage of disputes among African nations to meddle and interfere in African affairs.

He believed that the Organization of African Unity (OAU) is the symbol of African solidarity and African nations can surely overcome the present difficulties and realize African solidarity through patient and peaceful consolidations.

On the Non-Aligned Movement, Premier Zhao expressed his hope that the non-aligned summit to be held in New Delhi next March will stick to its orientation of opposing imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, safeguard the original aim of the Non-Aligned Movement and achieve positive results.

In connection with other major international issues, Premier Zhao expounded China's position and the fundamental principles of China's foreign policy, i.e., opposing hegemonism, safeguarding world peace and strengthening solidarity and cooperation with other Third World countries.

Stressing the importance of strengthening the solidarity and cooperations between the Third World countries, he said that cooperation between the Third World countries has very broad prospects and that promoting "South-South" cooperation is of great strategic significance for strengthening the Third World's self-reliance and is conducive to "North-South" dialogue and global negotiations.

Premier Zhao explained China's four fundamental principles in carrying out economic and technological cooperation with African nations, namely: equality and mutual benefit, diversity in form, stress on practical results, and achievements of joint development. He expressed the belief that China and Guinea will surely ever broaden areas of economic and technical cooperation in the future.

President Sekou Toure expressed his agreement with Premier Zhao's view on the international situation. During the talks, President Sekou Toure presented his views on further strengthening economic and technical cooperation between Guinea and China and expressed his thanks for China's positive attitude toward the development of Guinea-China economic cooperation.

Guinean President Praises Zhao

OW310047 Beijing XINHUA in English 0013 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] Conakry, December 30 (XINHUA) -- Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure and his wife gave a state banquet at the People's Palace here this evening in honor of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and his party.

Among those present at the banquet were Guinean Prime Minister Lansana Beavogui, President of National Assembly Damantang Camara, Minister of Foreign Affairs Abdoulaye Toure and other government officials.

Also present on the occasion were foreign diplomatic envoys and Chinese Ambassador to Guinea Kang Xiao.

The banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere and profound friendship between the Chinese and Guinean peoples.

Zhao Attends Entertainment

OW010756 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 1 Jan 83

[Text] Conakry, December 31, 1982 (XINHUA) -- The visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang attended an evening party of music, song and dance performance here today as guest of President Ahmed Sekou Toure.

Prior to the evening entertainment, Premier Zhao was awarded a medal of the highest honor of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea by President Toure for his important contribution to world peace and to the struggle against imperialism, old and new colonialism and the apartheid policy of South Africa.

Guinean artists presented a great variety of colorful performances.

Guinean Prime Minister Lansana Beavogui, President of the National Assembly Damantang Camara and other cabinet members attended the evening party. Diplomatic envoys from various countries were also present.

Premier Zhao's entourage were all invited to the evening party.

Zhao Leaves Guinea

OW011330 Beijing XINHUA in English 1252 GMT 1 Jan 83

[Text] Conakry, January 1 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of China, and his entourage left here for Gabon this morning after winding up a three-day successful official and friendship visit to Guinea.

They were seen off at the airport by Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure, Prime Minister Lansana Beavogui, President of the National Assembly Damantang Camara and other members of the Guinean Government.

After the band played the national anthems of the two countries, Premier Zhao reviewed a guard of honors accompanied by President Sekou Toure. The two leaders shook hands and embraced before the Chinese premier embarked the plane.

Also present at the airport were Chinese Ambassador to Guinea Kang Xiao and diplomats from other countries.

Zhao Arrives in Gabon

OW011842 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 1 Jan 83

[Text] Libreville, January 1 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of China, arrived here from Conakry today for an official and friendship visit to Gabon at the invitation of the Gabonese Government.

He was welcomed at the airport by Gabonese Prime Minister Leon Mebiame. A welcoming ceremony was held at the airport. The band played the national anthems of the two countries. Accompanied by Prime Minister Leon Mebiame, Premier Zhao reviewed the guard of honor.

Addressing the ceremony, Prime Minister Leon Mebiame, in the name of President El-Hadj Omar Bongo and the Gabonese Government and people, expressed warm welcome to Premier Zhao. He paid high tribute to the friendship and cooperation between Gabon and China and looked forward to their further development.

In reply, Premier Zhao Ziyang thanked President Bongo, Prime Minister Mebiame, the Gabonese Government and people for their warm welcome. He wished Gabon new and greater successes in its economic development.

Also present at the airport to welcome the Chinese premier were First Vice Prime Minister Georges Rawiri, Second Vice Prime Minister Etienne Guy Mouvagha-Tchioba, Minister of State and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Martin Bongo and other Gabonese Government officials. Diplomatic envoys of various countries in Gabon were also present. Chinese State Councilor Gu Mu and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian arrived here on the same plane.

Zhao Lays Wreath at Tomb

OW011848 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 1 Jan 83

[Text] Libreville, January 1 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang laid a wreath at the tomb of Leon Mba, the first president of the Republic of Gabon here this afternoon.

When the Chinese premier arrived at the site of the monument on the Atlantic shore in the company of Gabonese Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Martin Bongo, the military band played national anthems of Gabon and China. He then placed a wreath at the tomb of the late Gabonese president and observed a one-minute silence in memory of him amidst strains of funeral music.

The Chinese premier then laid another wreath at the foot of the bronze statue of the late Gabonese leader.

Born in 1902, the first president and head of government of the Republic of Gabon died on November 11, 1967.

State Councillor Gu Mu, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and other members of Premier Zhao's party were present on the occasion.

Zhao, Prime Minister Confer

OW012136 Beijing XINHUA in English 2125 GMT 1 Jan 83

[Text] Libreville, January 1 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Gabonese Prime Minister Leon Mebiame held talks here today.

During the talks, Premier Zhao expressed thanks to the Gabonese Government for inviting him to visit this beautiful country. Prime Minister Mebiame said the Gabonese people are glad to see the visit to their country by Premier Zhao, a great representative from great China.

Mebiame said that Gabon and China hold many identical viewpoints on international issues and have good cooperation between them. At present, he added, the two countries need more contacts to enhance their mutual understanding. He expressed satisfaction with the agrotechnical cooperation between the two countries and praised the Chinese experts working in Gabon.

Premier Zhao Ziyang said that China attaches great importance to developing relations of friendship and cooperation with Gabon. There is enormous potential for future China-Gabon cooperation and a good beginning has already been made in this respect, he added.

Premier Zhao said that China views the "South-South" cooperation from a strategical perspective. He once again referred to the four principles guiding China's economic and technical cooperation with Third World countries: Equality and mutual benefit, stress on practical results, diversity in form and achievement of common progress. He said his current visit is aimed at learning from the Gabonese people and promoting solidarity and cooperation between the two countries.

Participating in the talks were Chinese State Councilor Gu Mu, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Vice Foreign Minister Gong Dafei, Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Lu Xuejian.

Gabonese Minister of Foreign Affairs and cooperation Martin Bongo and other Gabonese officials were also present.

Zhao Calls on President

OW012152 Beijing XINHUA in English 2141 GMT 1 Jan 83

[Text] Libreville, January 1 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang called on Gabonese President El-Hadj Omar Bongo at the president's office here this evening.

President Bongo warmly greeted the Chinese premier at the entrance of the president's office. An official ceremony was held to welcome the Chinese leader. The military band played national anthems of China and Gabon. Then the president held a cordial and friendly discussion on the world situation and bilateral relations. Both sides introduced their views and policies on major international issues and held that they had identical viewpoints on the issues discussed. Both sides also discussed the economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

Present on the occasion were Gabonese Prime Minister Leon Mebiame, first Vice Premier and Minister of Transport and Merchant Marine Georges Rawiri, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Martin Bongo and other government ministers. State Councillor Gu Mu, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and other members of Premier Zhao's party were also present.

After the talks, President Bongo gave a dinner in honour of Premier Zhao. Bilateral talks on economic and technical cooperation will be held after the dinner.

Final Communiqué on Visit

AB030943 Libreville Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Final communiqué on visit of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang to Gabon issued in Libreville on 2 January]

[Text] At the invitation of the Gabonese Government, His Excellency Zhao Ziyang, premier of the Chinese State Council, paid a friendly official visit to Gabon on 1 and 2 January 1983. He was accompanied by an important delegation of top political officials and experts including notably His Excellency Gu Mu, vice premier and state councillor; His Excellency Wu Xueqian, minister of foreign affairs; His Excellency Gong Dafei, vice minister of foreign affairs; His Excellency Lu Xuejian, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

During his stay Zhao Ziyang held a working session with His Excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo, head of state, accompanied by Leon Mebiame, prime minister and head of the government who had received him earlier during a courtesy call. Also present were many members of the Gabonese Government including Georges Rawiri, first deputy prime minister; Martin Bongo, minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation; and Etienne Moussirou, minister of state in charge of commerce, industrial development and promotion of small and medium-scale enterprises. The Gabonese head of state on this occasion asked the Chinese premier to convey his wishes of happiness and prosperity to the Chinese people and their leaders.

This visit by the Chinese high personality once again will cement a long and fertile friendship marked particularly by the four visits that the Gabonese head of state has paid to China since 1974. This visit enabled the two parties to exchange views on the world political situation and their bilateral cooperation. The Gabonese delegation praised China's spirit of solidarity with the Third World, [words indistinct]. As such, the Gabonese delegation reaffirmed its strong desire to pursue its cooperation with China, which on many occasions has shown [words indistinct] in Gabon's economic effort. The Chinese party, on its part, (?admires) Gabon's open-mindedness, which enables it to maintain very good relations with countries which, like China, show their readiness to cooperate with their partners with respect to sovereignty. In this regard they expressed satisfaction with projects already implemented or which are being carried out. They also agreed to devote special attention to problems of technology transfer, rice development and the promotion of integrated traditional and modern medical centers also geared toward research and training. They agreed to diversify their field of operation and to study priority projects corresponding to Gabon's real needs. The two parties also will study the prospects and machinery for intensifying trade in a mutually advantageous line on one hand and the promotion of small and medium-scale enterprises on the other hand.

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They expressed satisfaction with the signing of an accord on the creation of a China-Gabon joint commission in Beijing in December 1982, which should be a body of permanent consultation between the two parties.

During the deliberations the two parties thoroughly reviewed important world issues, especially the African situation, and noted the convergence of their views on these points. Since their meeting takes place at the start of 1983, the two parties launch an urgent appeal to all world powers to stop viewing their international actions -- particularly as regards their development aid policy -- through the distorting mirror of their strategic interests and to promote the final attainment of human endeavor, that is, the well-being and happiness of mankind.

After expressing his happiness at meeting the Gabonese authorities, Premier Zhao Ziyang thanked them for the reception accorded him and his delegation. He also conveyed the good wishes of the Chinese authorities and peoples to the Gabonese authorities and people with the strong conviction that they will contribute further to the achievements of the renovation policy set up by the Gabonese head of state.

Issued in Libreville on 2 January 1983.

Zhao Leaves Gabon

OWO20856 Beijing XINHUA in English 0845 GMT 2 Jan 83

[Text] Libreville, Gabon, January 2 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang left here for Kinshasa, Zaire, this morning (local time) after a 24-hour official goodwill visit to Gabon.

During his stay here, Premier Zhao called on Gabonese President Omar Bongo and held talks with Gabonese Prime Minister Leon Mebiame. The leaders of the two countries discussed the world situation and mutual relations, and shared identical views on the issues discussed.

Zhao Arrives in Zaire

OWO21540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 2 Jan 83

[Text] Kinshasa, January 2 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of China, arrived here from Libreville this morning by special plane to pay an official and friendship visit to Zaire at the invitation of the Zairian Government.

Premier Zhao is the first Chinese leader to visit Zaire, a country situated in central Africa, known as "the heart of Africa".

This morning, the International Airport of N'djili in the suburb of the capital was decorated with Chinese and Zairian national flags and permeated with an atmosphere of joyfulness and friendship between the Chinese and Zairian peoples.

When Premier Zhao alighted from the plane, he was warmly greeted by Zairian First State Commissioner Kengo wa Dondo. A group of Zairian girls presented bouquets to the distinguished Chinese guests. Accompanied by Kengo wa Dondo, Premier Zhao then reviewed the guard of honor.

Also present on the occasion were Kamanda wa Kamanda, commissioner of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation; Sakombi Ekope, governor of Kinshasa; Tuma-Waku Dia Bazika, Zairian Ambassador to China and other high-ranking Zairian officials.

Speaking at the airport, Kengo wa Dondo, in the name of President Mobutu Sese Seko and in his own name, expressed warm welcome to Premier Zhao. He said that cooperation between Zaire and China in the past decade has been very fruitful. The fact that the head of the Chinese Government is paying a visit to Zaire for the first time shows that the People's Republic of China attaches importance to its relationship with Zaire and provides a chance for the two countries to sum up their cooperation over the past ten years and seek new channels of cooperation, he stated.

In reply, Premier Zhao said relations between China and Zaire have developed satisfactorily in all fields over the past ten years since the normalization of their diplomatic relations. He added that his current visit is aimed to learn from the Zairian and other African people, and to promote freindship, unity and cooperation between the two countries.

Then, Premier Zhao, accompanied by Kengo wa Dondo, drove to the Palace of Marble, a residence for visiting heads of state where the Chinese premier will stay during his visit to Zaire.

A written statement of Premier Zhao's was distributed to the press at the airport.

Zaire President Welcomes Zhao

OW021936 Beijing XINHUA in English 1912 GMT 2 Jan 83

[Text] Kinshasa, January 2 (XINHUA) -- Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko presided over a ceremony at the People's Palace square this afternoon to welcome visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang.

The People's Palace square today is in a festival look. At 1600 hours local time, Premier Zhao Ziyang arrived at the People's Palace accompanied by Kengo wa Dondo, first state commissioner of the Zairian National Executive Council. Waiting President Mobutu shook hands with him and extended a warm welcome to his visit.

The two leaders reviewed a guard of honour and then exchanged greetings with the welcoming crowds while Zairian artists sang and danced amidst beat-beat of African drums. The ceremony ended in deafening cheers.

Attending the ceremony were Zairian Commissioner of State for Territorial Administration Muringa Msiri, Commissioner of State for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Kamanda wa Kamanda and other high ranking officials.

Present on the occasion were also Chinese guests including State Councillor Gu Mu and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian.

After the ceremony, Zairian First State Commissioner Kengo wa Dondo showed Premier Zhao and other Chinese guests around the People's Palace which, jointly built by Zaire and China is now the location of the Central Committee of the Zairian Popular Revolutionary Movement.

Zhao, President Confer

OW021942 Beijing XINHUA in English 1916 GMT 2 Jan 83

[Text] Kinshasa, January 2 (XINHUA) -- Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang held their first round of talks here this afternoon.

Premier Zhao Ziyang expounded China's views on the present major international issues and said China and Zaire have identical views on many of them.

President Mobutu thanked Zhao for his detailed account of China's views. He said the talks were the continuation of last June's talks held during his visit to China. The second round of talks will begin tomorrow.

Chinese State Councilor Gu Mu and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian attended the meeting. Zairian officials participating in the talks included Special Councilor to the President Seti Yale, Commissioner of State for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Kamanda wa Kamanda.

Zaire President Fetes Zhao

OW030340 Beijing XINHUA in English 0246 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Text] Kinshasa, January 2 (XINHUA) -- Zairian President and Mrs. Mobutu Sese Seko gave a grand banquet at the People's Palace here this evening in honor of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang.

The fountain outside the palace in the image of a lotus was illuminated in multi-colors. In the banquet hall, the national flags of China and Zaire were hung. Both hosts and guests talked cheerfully amidst the melody of Zairian traditional music. Celebrated Zairian singer Madiata sang several local and foreign songs. A joyful and festive atmosphere of new year and reunion and friends prevailed. Premier Zhao's entourage were all invited to the banquet. Zairian dignitaries present at the banquet were Derikoye, senior statesman of the Central Committee of the ruling Popular Revolutionary Movement (MPR), Mpinga Kasenda, first vice-president of the MPR Central Committee, Nzondomyo a'Dokpe Lingo, president of the National Legislative Council, Kenge wa Dondo, first state commissioner of the National Executive Council, and other Zairian senior officials and officers.

President Mobutu Sese Seko and Premier Zhao Ziyang proposed toasts.

After the banquet, Premier Zhao, in the company of President and Mrs. Mobutu, attended a cultural party. Three young girls sang a Chinese folk song "Jasmin" in Chinese. The Zairian artists also played a ballet reflecting the country's heroic history. Their performance was warmly applauded.

Zhao Speaks at Banquet

OW022206 Beijing XINHUA in English 2150 GMT 2 Jan 83

[Text] Kinshasa, January 2 (XINHUA) -- We will, as always, strengthen the solidarity and cooperation with other Third World countries and make our contribution to the struggle against hegemonism, to the maintenance of world peace and the establishment of equitable and rational new international economic orders.

This was said by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang today at a banquet here in his honor given by Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko.

At present, he said, the African and other developing countries are confronted with the common task of developing the national economy and consolidating political independence by means of economic independence. The vast developing countries long for a peaceful and tranquil international situation. The superpowers' rivalry has deprived the whole world of tranquility. Some developed countries have victimized the developing countries by shifting on to them their crises. In these circumstances, it is of pressing and great significance for us Third World countries to further strengthen our solidarity and cooperation. China is a developing socialist country. It has always adhered to an independent foreign policy.

The Chinese premier said, in foreign affairs, the Zairian Government pursues a policy of neutrality and non-alignment. It opposes imperialism, colonialism, racism and power politics, and supports the just struggle of the Namibian and South African people. It upholds good-neighborliness and defends African unity. Zaire vigorously advocates "South-South cooperation" and South-North dialogue and has done considerable work for transforming the current unjust international economic relations. The Chinese people rejoice at the achievements made by the Zairian people, and we sincerely wish you incessant, new victories on the road of advance.

He said, China and Zaire are friendly countries. Making nothing of hardships, President Mobutu has visited China four times, making valuable contributions to the establishment and development of Sino-Zairian friendship and cooperation. Our two countries have recently celebrated the 10th anniversary of normalization of relations. In the past ten years, our bilateral relations have made significant achievements on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and our two sides have carried out fruitful cooperation in many fields. Reviewing the past and looking ahead, we are convinced that through our joint efforts the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Zaire will incessantly win new successes.

Zaire's Mobutu Also Speaks

OW022214 Beijing XINHUA in English 2158 GMT 2 Jan 83

[Text] Kinshasa, January 2 (XINHUA) -- Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko said here today: "We have never stopped and will never stop stressing the need for complete decolonialization of Africa and the solidarity of the African Continent, which we regard as the only way leading our people towards the most beautiful future. The president made these remarks at a banquet in honor of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang. He extended a warm welcome to the Chinese premier's visit to Kinshasa.

He praised the Chinese people for giving consistent support to various African national movements. "Either on political issues or on the economic development of our continent, the Chinese people have always stood with the African people in all decision-making agencies where these problems are discussed," he said.

He expressed satisfaction with the sound development of relations between the People's Republic of China and Zaire. He said that the good relations between Zaire and China have manifested themselves notably in their identical views on the important political and economic problems in the world. He highly praised the Chinese experts working in Zaire for their selfless devotion.

Referring to the African issues, President Mobutu reaffirmed his country's support to the oppressed peoples and all liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity. He expressed the hope that peace would be restored in Asia and the Middle East and that the parties involved in conflicts would find a way to the settlement of their differences.

He expressed the confidence that the talks between himself and Premier Zhao Ziyang would be successful.

Zaire Papers Hail Zhao Visit

OW011332 Beijing XINHUA in English 1238 GMT 1 Jan 83

[Text] Kinshasa, December 31 (XINHUA) -- The Zairian press has published articles welcoming Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to this country.

In an editorial entitled "Welcome To a Sincere Friend" today, the Zairian press agency described Premier Zhao as "a representative from a friendly country" known for unselfishness and considerateness. The editorial went on to say that the cooperation between the two peoples in the past ten years is evidence of sincerity without prejudice and calculation.

The newspaper SAIONGO printed a large picture of Premier Zhao and his biography. The paper reported today that "the friendship and cooperation between the two countries in many fields have developed smoothly since the normalization of relations." The newspaper said it is expected that talks between leaders of the two countries on issues of common concern, "mainly on economic and technical cooperation, will open up broad prospects for the expansion of relations between the two countries."

In a long article entitled "Chinese Premier in Africa," the newspaper ELIMA highly praised Premier Zhao's current trip to Africa as being comparable to the "historic visit" to Africa made by the late Premier Zhou Enlai 19 years ago. The article pointed out that for years China's African policy has been known for its anti-hegemonism and effective and fruitful cooperation. Premier Zhao's African visit "expresses a will to continue to enforce this policy," the article said.

TUNISIAN MINISTER HAILS COOPERATION WITH PRC

OW021520 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 2 Jan 83

[Text] Tunis, January 1 (XINHUA) -- Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi said Thursday that China plays an important role for world stability and that he hoped cooperation between the two countries will be strengthened.

In a talk with Chen Ji, director of the international liaison department of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY and member of the secretariat of the All-China Journalists Association, the foreign minister said that the cooperation between the two countries is important and that Tunisia enjoys preferential treatment in it. The friendly relations between China and Tunisia will last forever, he said. He acclaimed the visit to China last month by the seven-member commission of the Arab League led by King Husayn of Jordan and its very encouraging results. He praised China for supporting the peace plan adopted at the 12th Arab Summit at Fes, Morocco, last September.

Chen Ji arrived here on December 23 for a friendly visit at the invitation of Tunisia's African press agency.

Information Exchange Agreed

LD011604 Tunis TAP in English 1345 GMT 1 Jan 83

[Text] Tunis, Jan. 1st (TAP) -- A working session recently held in Tunis focuses on cooperation in matters of information between Tunisia and the People's Republic of China. As part of the implementation of the programme of cultural exchanges signed between the two countries on Dec. 14, 1982, both sides agreed upon a series of actions:

-- A permanent consultation will be established between the two countries to coordinate stands with respect to the main questions relating to information, within international authorities.

-- Documents on information will be exchanged and annual exhibitions on the 2 countries' civilization will be held both in China and Tunisia.

-- Two Chinese and two Tunisian journalists will go each year to China and Tunisia respectively during the next 3 years (1983, 1984 and 1985).

-- Finally exchanges of delegations representing the sector of information of each one of the 2 countries will be held from 1983.

HU YAOBANG APRIL SPEECH ON IDEOLOGICAL ISSUES

HK030848 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jan 83 pp 1, 4

[Article by Hu Yaobang [5170 5069 6721]: "On Questions of Ideological and Political Work"]

[Text] HONGQI editor's note: On 24 April 1982, Comrade Hu Yaobang met Comrade Deng Liqun and some other comrades and made an important speech on the party's ideological and political work. In this speech, apart from citing the party's historical experience to demonstrate the importance of ideological and political work, Comrade Hu Yaobang also proceeded from current realities and gave a detailed exposition of the nature, aims and tasks of the party's ideological and political work, the special features of this work and the basic methods suited to it, and raised questions of building an ideological and political work force and issues currently meriting attention on the ideological front. This speech by Comrade Hu Yaobang is of great importance for the whole party in summing up experiences in ideological and political work, overcoming laxity and weakness in leadership over ideological and political work and creating a new situation in ideological and political work. [end editor's note]

Our party's achievements in leading and uniting the masses to wage great struggles and constantly win victory are inseparable from the fact that the party has consistently attached importance to ideological and political work. After its founding, the party used various types of newspapers and publications, books and other forms to extensively publicize Marxism-Leninism and the victory of the October Revolution in Russia. This played an effective role in enlightening China's worker-peasant masses and intellectuals. We first set up a political work system in the Red Army during the Jinggangshan period. The cardinal link in political work was to educate the cadres and fighters in revolutionary ideology and arouse their revolutionary consciousness. During the entire period of the 10-year land revolution, despite very poor material and other conditions, we defeated frequent encirclements by the enemy, expanded the Red Army and the bases, completed the unprecedented 25,000-li Long March, and in the end carried on. After that we experienced the 8-year war of resistance to Japan and the liberation war, which lasted more than 3 years, and gained victory throughout the land. What did we depend on? Fundamentally speaking, our victory was gained because our party's line, principles and policies were correct, and our party closely integrated the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete reality of the Chinese revolution; and because our party represented the interests of the people of the whole country, and our party members and fighters fought hard and made bloody sacrifices to liberate the people of the whole country, and were thus able to mobilize and lead the masses to wage victorious struggles. An important method adopted by the whole party throughout this period was to enhance the masses' revolutionary consciousness by means of ideological and political work. The entire historical experience of our party shows that the development and victory of our cause were built on the foundation of correct leadership and conscious masses; and after the condition of correct leadership had been gained, the masses' consciousness was the decisive factor. We therefore say that skill in ideological and political work is an important characteristic distinguishing our party from other political parties and is an extremely important condition for winning victory in revolution and construction.

At present, our party's ideological and political work is in many respects and links not done as well as in the past. It could be said that many of the party's fine traditions have been discarded. Failure to attach importance to ideological and political work and an inability to do this work are universal phenomena. Of course there are many reasons for this, and one of them is that we have not summed up well, systematically and profoundly, the experiences in ideological and political work in light of the practice of revolution and construction since the founding of the state.

A major task that ought to be carried out by the party organizations of every place, department and unit is to investigate seriously and study, sum up the positive and negative historical experiences in ideological and political work, and form a complete set of correct viewpoints and methods. This task should in particular be grasped well by the party's propaganda departments.

In a talk in July 1981, Comrade Deng Xiaoping clearly pointed out that there was laxity and weakness in party leadership over ideological and political work. This criticism hit the nail right on the head and raised a key question on our ideological front. The central authorities therefore convened the forum on problems on the ideological front and afterwards issued documents; these were conveyed and discussed in all departments and localities. At that time, apart from tackling problems of bourgeois liberalization in a few aspects, including literature and art creation, the other fields were basically untouched. It is evident that it is by no means easy to solve the problems in connection with reality in all aspects in accordance with the Central Committee's demand. That is to say, people did not think that the central authorities' guiding principles applied in their case. Is this not called taking one's seat according to the ticket number? Certain comrades can often never find room for the central instructions in their units or implement them in their actions. Right at the start of 1982, the Central Committee emphasized promoting the building of socialist spiritual civilization, hitting at serious economic crimes, and carrying out structural reforms. As soon as these three issues were tackled, the laxity and weakness in ideological and political work was further changed. Ideological and political work cannot be tackled in a general way; instead we should relentlessly grasp one or two main issues at a time. In this respect, our party's ideological and political work has still not been properly implemented in many ways, and the problems of laxity and weakness still exist among the leaders of many departments and places.

The work of many departments and places has improved in recent years, but ideological and political work has still not been well grasped. This is a basic matter. This does not mean that the comrades doing ideological and political work are no good; the great majority of them are good comrades. Nor does it mean that our comrades have no standards; many of them do. It seems that a main problem on the ideological front is that there is not enough systematic summation of experiences and not enough study of the current ideological state and characteristics of the cadres and masses, while the methods used are not very apt. Hence the whole party must systematically and deeply ponder this question. On this occasion I am just raising questions and giving a few personal views; I hope everyone will study them.

What Is Our Party's Ideological and Political Work

In order to sum up experiences, we must first have a clear idea of what ideological and political work is. There would seem to be no problem here. The targets of ideological and political work are people and their thinking, viewpoints and standpoint. Our party's ideological and political work is aimed at solving problems in people's thinking, viewpoint and political standpoint, and mobilizing the cadres and masses to attain the current and the long-term goals of the revolution. Is there anything unclear about this? But actually there is. In fact, the thinking of many comrades is still muddled and even stupid. It is therefore extremely important to truly clarify this issue.

We are faced with the problem of method in our study of things. The method told us by Marx is to start with the most universal and basic things in order to reveal their essence. In studying capitalist society, Marx precisely started with the most simple, universal and basic relationship, that is, the exchange of commodities. He wrote "Das Kapital," which became a classic in political economy.

The historical materialism of Marxist philosophy began with people's food, clothing and housing needs, which meant that people have to engage in production, and reached the conclusion that productive force determines production relations and the economic base determines the superstructure. It will be recalled that when Comrade Mao Zedong criticized dogmatism and subjectivism at the central revolutionary base, he said that people have to eat, roads are for people to walk on, after walking people need to sleep, and bullets can kill people. Why did Comrade Mao Zedong say these things? Because the dogmatists at that time issued an order requiring the army to march 120 li in 1 night and ~~then~~ wipe out the enemy. Was this possible? And so Comrade Mao Zedong used the most universal and basic reasoning to refute them; this was using materialism to oppose subjectivism. The theory of scientific socialism also begins with class analysis and clarifies the issues of how there were no classes at the start of human history, how classes formed, developed and changed, and how to eliminate classes and attain the communist society of the proletariat, and so on.

Therefore, when studying how to strengthen ideological and political work, we must grasp the fundamental and essential parts of this work by utilizing Marxist methods and analyzing phenomena and at the same time, we should point out and clarify many confused ideas.

For example, is it right to say that ideological and political work is to organize people to study the central leadership's documents? This answer of course includes some truth, but it does not touch the essence of ideological and political work.

For another example, some people say that ideological and political work is to commend good people and good things, advanced figures and deeds and to sum up and publicize advanced experiences. This is also somewhat true, but it does not touch the essence of ideological and political work either.

For another example, it is said that ideological and political work is to carry out criticism and self-criticism. Of course, criticism and self-criticism constitute an important method in ideological and political work, but this definition again does not reveal the essence of this work.

The above propositions do point out some important facts and forms of ideological and political work from different angles, but they fail to explain the most essential aspect of ideological and political work. Therefore, it is necessary for us to discuss and study ideological and political work so as to enable people to truly realize the essence of ideological and political work, that is, the purpose and task of this work and the relationship of this work with other work, and first of all, with economic work. Through study and discussion, we can correct various confused ideas about this question.

What Is the Purpose and Task of Ideological and Political Work

In a word, the purpose and task of ideological and political work is to enhance people's capacity for understanding and remolding the world. To say this in more detail, it is to educate party members and cadres, educate the broad masses, the working class as a whole and the people as a whole in revolutionary ideology and spirit, that is, in communist ideology, in Marxist basic theory and Mao Zedong Thought, which combines the universal truth of Marxism and the concrete practice of the revolution and construction in China so as to enlighten and enhance people's revolutionary consciousness, to enable people to establish correct standpoints and viewpoints and master correct thinking methods and work methods and to improve people's capacity for understanding and reforming the world through repeated practice.

In the essay "On Practice," Comrade Mao Zedong points out: "The struggle of the proletariat and the revolutionary people to change the world comprises the fulfillment of the following tasks: to change the objective world and at the same time, their own subjective world -- to change their cognitive ability and change the relations between the subjective and the objective world." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 1, pp 272-273) We communists, as the vanguards of the proletariat, should not only play an exemplary role in fulfilling the tasks of changing both the objective and their own subjective world, but should also, through ideological and political work, influence and attract more and more people to fulfill these tasks. We should make more and more people understand: "Discover the truth through practice, and again through practice verify and develop the truth. Start from perceptual knowledge and actively develop it into rational knowledge; then start from rational knowledge and actively guide revolutionary practice to change both the subjective and the objective world." (ibid, p 273) We must get a good grasp of this epistemology of dialectical materialism so as to ensure our party's ideological and political work is closely related around the fundamental purpose and task of understanding and remolding the world.

It is of course not easy to enhance the capacity for understanding the objective world, including the capacity for observation, analysis and distinguishing. This is because the objective world is so complex that nobody can acquire a clear knowledge of it in a short while. Moreover, since social practice is developing continuously, as individuals, no person can have complete knowledge. On this issue, we have committed many errors for a fairly long time. For example, some people and some things were said to be constantly and absolutely correct. Of course, this was at variance with the facts. "The movement of change in the world of objective reality is never ending and so is man's cognition of truth through practice." (ibid, p 272) All truths are relative in the long course of human cognition with absolute truth being included in relative truth. Absolute truth is a sum total of innumerable relative truths. Man's cognition can merely approach absolute truth through relative truths while the limits and degrees of the approach have to be conditioned by historical circumstances. Therefore, it is impossible that some people are omniscient and omnipotent and it is not possible that some people are always correct.

Our ideological and political work is to publicize the party's line, principles and policies for revolution and construction and struggle objectives, strategies and methods among the vast number of party members, cadres and the masses, and to educate them in these things so as to enlighten and enhance their revolutionary consciousness and enable them to consciously and willingly follow the party's political leadership. In this way, it can effect ideological and political mobilization which arouses great strength so as to ensure the fulfillment of the tasks of revolution and construction. Comrade Mao Zedong underlined the great importance of ideological and political work in his essay "On Protracted War." Apart from a special section on "Political Mobilization for the War of Resistance," he also pointed out in the section entitled "The Army and the People Are the Foundation of Victory:" "The reform of our military system requires its modernization and improved technical equipment, without which we cannot drive the enemy back across the Yalu Jiang. In our employment of troops we need progressive, flexible strategies and tactics, without which we likewise cannot win victory. Nevertheless, soldiers are the foundation of an army; unless they are imbued with a progressive political spirit, and unless such a spirit is fostered through progressive political work, it will be impossible to achieve genuine unity between officers and men, impossible to arouse to the full their enthusiasm for the war of resistance, and impossible to provide a sound basis for the most effective use of all our technical equipment and tactics." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 2, p 278) Though here Mao Zedong referred to a war, the principle expounded by him still holds true in the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization.

In order to build socialism, we should not only build a high level of material civilization, continuously develop and improve the material and technical foundation for the socialist system, but should also build a high level of spiritual civilization with communist ideology as its core, which is also an essential requirement of the socialist system. Our construction will not be able to go on smoothly without improving the revolutionary consciousness of the vast number of workers, peasants, intellectuals and other masses, without enlightening their firm belief in communism, without encouraging them to show initiative, creativity and enthusiasm in building socialism, without arousing their senses of honor, pride and responsibility toward their work, and particularly without requiring the vast number of our party members, league members and cadres to play an exemplary role in these areas. It will even be very difficult for us to achieve our goals if we fail to do a good job in the above areas, because there are various ideas in people's minds; both communist and noncommunist ideology exist simultaneously. There are capitalist ideology, feudal ideology as well as the backward ideology of the petty bourgeoisie. All kinds of nonproletarian ideology will impede our correct implementing of the party's line, principles and policies and hinder us from carrying out unswerving struggle which is necessary for the realization of the tasks set forth by our party. It will also prevent us from remolding both the objective world and our own subjective world. Without eliminating nonproletarian ideology, our revolution will not succeed and our construction will not be successful. The purpose of ideological and political work is to sweep away these things. This is also a sanitation and hygiene movement and a movement of general cleaning. All of us should set to work and do cleaning every day and only by sweeping in a proper way can we achieve results.

Thus, our party's ideological and political work should first function in strengthening, encouraging and arousing people's belief, enthusiasm, willpower and morale. That is what we often say -- firm and scientific faith, revolutionary enthusiasm, staunch willpower and high morale. If ideological and political work remain only at the stage of understanding the world and fail to encourage people to change the world in practice, then it will only be empty talk. Enhancing people's revolutionary consciousness means that we should strengthen and enhance the revolutionary faith, enthusiasm, fighting will and resolution of a vast number of party members, cadres and masses. It should be noticed that in the course of revolution and construction, various erroneous ideas and actions will continually arise among the people, such as actions of excess, cowardliness and retrogression. Our comrades who are engaged in ideological and political work should be good at promptly perceiving new situations and studying new problems so as to correctly and effectively educate and help people to promptly correct their erroneous understanding, standpoint and method in the course of understanding and changing the world. They should even do this work in advance and take preventive measures so as to solve problems in their embryonic stage or enable people to have sufficient mental preparation before problems appear. Thus, through repeated practice, deepening our cognition and enhancing our capacity for changing the world are the fundamental purposes and tasks of ideological and political work of our party which take the changing of the world as its own mission. All of our comrades engaging in ideological and political work must clearly realize this point and should never lump together some specific parts and methods of ideological and political work with our fundamental purposes and tasks. The specific parts and concrete methods and means of ideological and political work may be diverse and changeable with different historical conditions, circumstances and specific objects. If we only pay attention to means and methods or only remember some individual and concrete items but forget the fundamental purpose and task, our ideological and political work will not reap good results and the comrades who are engaging in this work cannot improve themselves either.

What Are the Features of Ideological and Political Work

Any work or any department has its own features. To understand things, we must begin with their features. Anyone who has a clear understanding of the features of his own department and its relationship to other things can do his work with good results. The features of ideological and political work are derived from the object of its given tasks. As mentioned above, the object of ideological and political work is men. We must straighten out the thinking, viewpoint and standpoint of men. This is different from economic work. It is also not completely like the work of the organizational department.

The scope of ideological and political work is very broad. There are people in every department or unit. People think. Therefore, every department or unit must do ideological and political work. All work is done by people. In the process of physical or mental work, people would think this way or that. Therefore, in doing anything, we must do ideological and political work. Comrade Mao Zedong said that ideological and political work is a guarantee for economic work. In a broad sense, ideological and political work should be the guarantee for all work. Given a good performance in ideological problems, half the battle is won. No department or unit can ever forget ideological and political work in doing any work.

Ideological and political work calls for, first of all, the solution of the problem of ideological awareness and the problem of a political stand. Lenin said many times that Marxism cannot automatically spring up in workers' minds but must be instilled into them. Later, Comrade Mao Zedong also said on many occasions that we must enlighten and educate people. We must advocate such virtues as love for the motherland, love for the people, love for labor, love for science and love for socialism and carry out education in patriotism, internationalism, collectivism, communism and education in dialectical materialism and the world outlook represented by historical materialism. We must resist capitalist, feudalist and other decadent ideas. We must imbue people with revolutionary ideals, moral principles and a sense of discipline. We must raise people's consciousness as the masters. These are undoubtedly the most constant and most general contents of ideological and political work.

In "On Protracted War," Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out the three major principles of political work in the army -- unity between officers and men, unity between the army and the people and the disintegration of the enemy troops. What is meant here is actually the correct handling of the relationship between men. In building socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization, we must also pay good attention to the proper handling of relationships of this kind, such as the relationship between workers and peasants, the relationship between the worker-peasant masses and intellectuals, the relationship between cadres and the masses, the relationship among people of all nationalities of the country, the relationship between the Chinese people and the people of various countries, the relationship between the Chinese proletariat and the bourgeoisie in foreign countries, and so forth. We must also correctly handle the relationship between various kinds of people in the political, economic, ideological and cultural fields and in social life. Of course, also involved here are some fundamental policies of our party and state. It is not just the business of the ideological and political work department. But our ideological and political work must be conducive to to unity among people of all nationalities of the country and people in all circles and to unity between the Chinese people and the people of various countries in the world. Given firm unity at home and international unity, we can, in the process of socialist construction, overcome various difficulties, effectively resist domestic and external enemies and achieve our goals in a relatively short period of time and at a relatively small cost.

Unlike economic, technical and other material things, changes in people's thinking are governed by different laws. Therefore, unlike the economic department, we, in doing ideological and political work, cannot formulate annual plans or 5-year plans and set clear-cut goals. A few years ago, I told the comrades of the propaganda department that the work of the propaganda department could not be just a matter of calling one conference a year. The planning department can call just one conference a year and take care of such matters as what are the goals for the year, how much money is to be spent, how large are the supplies of things required and how to bring about a balance. The organization department generally can also meet once a year. If the propaganda department meets just once a year, setting set forth several tasks in a sweeping manner, many problems cannot be properly solved. The propaganda department must call many meetings a year -- large, medium-sized and small meetings. Mainly small meetings must be called. A meeting should be held with a particular problem in mind. The comrades concerned must be brought together for a joint discussion. Concerning how to understand and approach things, how to carry out publicity and education and how to adhere to principle and foster a sense of propriety, we must seek actual results; and in a word, where there are existing problems and especially where an ideological trend of a general nature is discovered, we must immediately call a meeting, make an analysis and work out a few rules for implementation. The results of certain kinds of work must be summed up promptly. For example, the "civilization and courtesy month," "five stresses and four beauties" and other campaigns launched throughout the country must be summed up in time. We must study what effects have been produced, determine if there is any typical example, if there is any problem and what are the future plans. In my opinion, the propaganda departments at all levels must, in light of the progress of work and changes in people's thinking, tackle a number of problems in a given year and make studies to find 5 solutions.

The fundamental principle of ideological and political work means conducting education and persuasion of people and does not mean adopting coercive and forceful methods or issuing administrative orders. Concerning the problems of ideology and understanding among the people, we must adopt the principle of clearing the way and providing guidance and opposing the principle of blocking it. The principle of clearing the way and providing guidance is the correct principle for ideological and political work. We must guide while clearing the way and clear the way while guiding, and both clear the way and guide. Clearing the way means providing wide opportunities for airing views and pooling the wisdom of the masses. Guiding means teaching with skill and patience and conducting education by persuasion. We must seek truth from facts, convince people with reason, and stress practical results. We must go deep among the people and patiently conduct arduous and meticulous work in light of the ideological state of the masses. If we rely on coercion and force regarding people's ideological problems, and if we rely on big and empty talk, boasting and lies over matters for which it is necessary to mobilize the masses, we are acting in a way totally opposite to all of our party's principles, including the correct principle of ideological education.

Since ideological and political work means educating and persuading people and raising their revolutionary consciousness and their ability to understand things, apart from relying on the broad masses of party members and people to do it, we must rely on cadres to tackle the large amount of work. Therefore, the propaganda and political work departments' organizing and guiding such work must first properly do the work concerning cadres, educating and persuading them and raising their revolutionary consciousness and their ability to understand things. The first four volumes of "Selected Works of Mao Zedong" mentioned the theory of the Chinese revolution and pointed out the line, strategies and general and specific policies for work at all stages. As far as the object of education is concerned, we must first carry out ideological and political work among cadres, educating and convincing them, so that they understand the principle of revolution. Then through the cadres, we must educate, unite and guide the masses, thus achieving victory in revolution.

Of the articles in which Comrade Mao Zedong systematically defined ideological and political work, the earliest was the Gutian congress revolution written in 1929. At that time, subjectivism prevailed and nonproletarian ideas were rife. This resolution enabled the worker-peasant Red Army to be built on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and to basically eliminate the influences of the old-type army. This was also first aimed at cadres. When it came to the problem of mistreating and beating and taunting soldiers, who was mentioned? It was the cadres who were mentioned. Such articles as "The Situation and Tasks of the Anti-Japanese War After the Fall of Shanghai and Taiyuan" and "On Protracted War" also first mentioned the need to convince cadres. Given the correct thinking of cadres and a raised level on their part, the job of carrying out ideological education among workers, peasants and fighters is rendered relatively easy.

The time our party did ideological and political work well was the period of the Red Army, the period of Yanan or the period shortly after the founding of the PRC. Later, for a period of time, under the influence of "leftist" mistakes, ideological and political work was gradually turned into a means used by leaders in coping with ordinary workers, peasants, fighters and intellectuals. The reputation of ideological and political work became stained, with very bad consequences. To certain cadres, it seemed that only the common people had incorrect ideas and that they themselves were all right. To them, it seemed that raising revolutionary consciousness and the ability to understand things involved only the common people and that this had nothing to do with themselves. Certain leadership cadres also think that they themselves were many times wiser than ordinary ones and that there was basically no need for them to undergo transformation. Comrade Mao Zedong criticized this erroneous trend many times. Facts proved to be the opposite of what they had thought. Many kinds of work were not done well and even chaos and losses resulted. This was first blamed on the problem of ideological awareness and political stand involving cadres and party members, or on the problem of style. With the thinking of cadres raised and wrong things overcome, the job was made easy.

Therefore, in doing ideological and political work, we must first solve the ideological problems among cadres. To change the state of a lack of organization and discipline in the production of coal and charcoal, the leaders of the Ministry of Coal Industry first worked on cadres at all levels. The first rule was for cadres to work side by side with the rank and file. The second was to transfer those cadres originally working on the surface of the ground to work below the surface. The third rule was to criticize the lethargic state of cadres. Did not Comrade Mao Zedong often mention the need to "move the god"? The god means the common people. To "move the god" means doing ideological and political work, including the need to cadres to set personal examples by taking part in collective production and labor and mingling with the masses as one.

After the founding of the PRC, we paid relatively serious attention in the first few years to the training of cadres on a rotating basis, their education and the elevation of their cultural, scientific and theoretical levels. The pity was that we did not stick it out. We missed many favorable opportunities. This was a great mistake. Now, the party Central Committee is determined to carry out education and training for cadres, give them training on a rotating basis and improve their caliber. It has called on all our cadres to think more of the affairs of the state and of the people and not to place their personal affairs first. Those people who become obsessed with subjectivism all day can get nowhere. We must encourage cadres to devote the great part of their time after work to reading. They must pick up some books on theory, on science and on particular trades and raise their cultural and ideological levels.

Only by understanding and grasping the features of ideological and political work can we work out correct methods. Without understanding China's features, our party could not have guided the Chinese revolution to victory and cannot guide socialist modernization to victory.

Without understanding the features of ideological and political work, we cannot possibly improve and strengthen ideological and political work and bring about the vigorous development of this kind of work to achieve marked new progress.

Educators Must First Be Educated

Since ideological and political work consists chiefly of education this is in fact a question of how to strengthen the ranks of ideological and political workers. It is necessary for educators to have not only a correct ideological viewpoint and political stand but also correct ways and methods.

There are two forms of education: one is education by argument and reasoning and another is education in terms of images (chiefly through literature and art). It is necessary for educators to be familiar with these two forms of education and to be good at applying them in their work.

How is our education by argument and reasoning at present? The problem in this respect lies chiefly in the lack of conviction. What is referred to as lack of conviction is that we do not sufficiently explain the truth, that it does not produce vigorous agitation and that it fails to move the people. There are only two forms of education by argument and reasoning; one is orally, such as speeches, reports, transmission of documents, talks, arguments criticism and self-criticism; another is by writing, such as resolutions, instructions, theoretical works, popular literature, commentaries and news reports. There are two major common failings in many of our articles and speeches: The first is that we only apply the deductive method and that we do not or seldom apply the method of analysis. We often infer from one concept what and how we should do without so much as presenting the facts and reasoning things out or making concrete analyses according to facts or reasoning things out while recounting. Lenin and Comrade Mao Zedong were different. When we read their major works, we become aware of an outstanding feature, that is, they make concrete analyses of concrete problems and are very convincing. Take Comrade Mao Zedong's article, "On Protracted War," for example. First it analyzes and compares the actual conditions of both China and Japan and their strong and weak points and says that the theory of national subjugation is wrong and that the theory of quick victory is likewise wrong. Then it amply presents the facts and reasons things out through detailed analysis, argument and reasoning. The second common failing is that we load our articles or speeches with too many concepts, with one concept linked with another and big concepts linked with small ones. Why is it that many people are unwilling to listen to a report or a speech or read a thesis or an editorial? We should find the cause not only from the audience or readers but also from ourselves, which is chiefly because we do not penetratingly analyze and dissect problems and clearly reason things out.

Our education in terms of images is chiefly reflected in the problems that exist in literature and art. In addition to bad political tendencies, unhealthy ideology and feelings and a bad social effect in some works, there are also some works which lack appeal and have little social effect. The CPC Central Committee pointed out before the "Cultural Revolution" that there was a defect of formalism and generalization in our literary and art creation. This hit home as far as the literary and art features are concerned. Our education in terms of images lacks appeal so that people do not want to read them. It fails to strike a sympathetic chord in their ideas and feelings and in the depth of their souls after they read it and it fails to produce repercussions and exert a perceptible influence.

Why is it that our education by argument and reasoning carry little conviction and that our education in terms of images lacks appeal? This is because our educators fail to master the laws governing these two kinds of education.

Therefore, it is necessary for all trades and services, first of all the propaganda, cultural and educational departments that have a direct relationship with ideological and political work, to receive some training in basic methods. All trades and services, whether in party work or in ideological and political work, should have their own basic knowledge and professional skills. We should not consider that only those who engage in economic and technical work face a problem of specialization.

It will be impossible for our cadres in various trades and services, and the leading cadres in particular, to do their work well if they do not have some basic training in professional knowledge, do not have professional skills and do not become experts.

Educators must first be educated. As far as ideological viewpoint and political stand are concerned, there are three main requirements:

1. Our revolutionary consciousness, knowledge in various aspects and our abilities in recognizing some aspects of objective things should always be higher, greater and stronger than other people's and we should be a little ahead of them. If you want to persuade other people to have confidence in socialism, you should first have conviction. If you vacillate and have no conviction, how can you enhance other people's conviction?
2. It is necessary to understand the specific law governing ideological and political work, be familiar with the specific features of our work and, proceeding from practice, correctly apply the objective law in our work. This is not merely a professional question for it is first of all a question of ideological and political standards.
3. We should set an example not only by giving verbal directions but also by teaching others by our own examples and by integrating both of them. If you do not match your deeds with your words, no matter how well you talk, people will not listen to you; if you talk about wholehearted service to the people but you do not serve the people even half-heartedly, this will exert a very bad influence. Why is it that, at present, some people do not have strength and good effect in doing ideological and political work? An important reason is that they do not set an example. If a person can set an example, his speech can carry weight. This is a most important condition in doing a good job of ideological and political work. In mobilizing the masses to do something, all party members, particularly party cadres holding leading positions, should first be able to do it.

Some Problems We Should Pay Attention to on the Current Ideological Front

The CPC Central Committee has repeatedly pointed out that it is still necessary to continuously eliminate "leftist" things on the political, economic and ideological fronts. At the same time it is necessary to pay serious attention to and deal seriously with bourgeois liberalization and pay attention to overcoming feudal things. We should never lower our guard. The idea that "leftist" things have been completely eliminated as a result of bringing order out of chaos is not correct. Actually, we should still exert great efforts to fight against them in the future. Some people who were extremely "leftist" during the "Cultural Revolution" are now extremely rightist. They jump from one extreme to another. Of course, this kind of person is very few in number. We should make a practical analysis that conforms with principles in order to determine which are "leftist" and which are rightist things on the political, economic and ideological fronts and in various different tasks and specific problems. We should oppose either "leftist" or "rightist" things, as appropriate. We should not treat different things as the same.

The open-door policy has brought us many beneficial things. But it has also brought us many germs. Therefore, we should adopt dual tactics. On the one hand, we should resolutely implement the open-door policy, because this policy is correct. On the other hand, we should resolutely resist decadent capitalist things, including the bourgeois ideology and way of life. There are at least two kinds of "sugar-coated bullets," including money, beautiful women, foreign goods and so forth, which corrupt us materially. The other kind is spiritual "sugar-coated bullets," including decadent capitalist ideological viewpoints, culture, art, way of life and so forth, which corrode us ideologically, erode our fighting will and convictions, and confuse our minds. Every nation has its advanced and backward things. With respect to all foreign things, we should acquire the concept of one divides into two. In other words, we should absorb good things from others, but resolutely resist those decadent and backward things. Socialism and capitalism are two different worlds. We are building a socialist spiritual civilization which is, by and large, much loftier than capitalism. With respect to the open-door policy we are now implementing, there are also various comments from the outside world. We should also adopt the attitude of analysis by adhering to our Marxist stand, viewpoints, methods and principles without being swayed by comments from the outside world.

With respect to press reporting, first, we should not report news worshipping things foreign; second, we should pay attention to policy; third, we should clearly check on things before publishing reports and avoid boastful and exaggerated reports. With respect to reports from the capitalist world, our newspapers and periodicals should be very serious and careful and should adopt an attitude of analysis and criticism. We should never eulogize them or engage in so-called pure objective reporting. Being an ideological matter, the press cannot be without a class nature. When class is eliminated in the future throughout the world, there will still be rights and wrongs, let alone not only when class struggle is still very acute and complicated, as at present on the world scale. With regard to the achievements of scientific research, advanced technology and rational methods of management in the capitalist world, we may report them and advocate learning from them but we should absorb, digest or develop them in light of the actual conditions in our country and according to our specific conditions. As to its social system, its decadent ideological viewpoints and all things diametrically opposed to socialism, we should never eulogize them.

With regard to literature and art, particularly films, operas and novels, we should avoid indiscriminate and excessive learning from the skill and art of the West. We should not completely and uncritically accept artistic viewpoints of the West. To deal with those who wantonly and brazenly spread bourgeois poison, the first step we should take is to criticize them. If they turn a deaf ear to our criticism, we should transfer them to other posts. If they refuse to mend their ways despite repeated admonitions or persist in their mistakes, the third step we should take is to take disciplinary measures against them. Those who deliberately spread ideological poison, slander our socialist system, instigate the worship of foreign things and fawning on foreign powers and carry out feudal and superstitious activities should be condemned by the public opinion of society. Those who truly cause serious consequences should be legally accountable. What do we rely on to maintain popular morale if we do not rely on Marxism in practicing socialism and in building our country into a powerful modern socialist country with a high degree of civilization and democracy? Once our spiritual pillar of fighting for communism collapses and once the four pillars of abiding by the four fundamental principles collapse, will it still be possible for the great building of our Chinese nation not to topple? Once a nation has collapsed spiritually, its politics, economy and culture will also break down completely. There are many lessons drawn from such incidents. Under the conditions of implementing the open-door policy toward foreign countries, Communist Party members and party cadres, our middle-ranking and senior cadres in particular, should keep a clear head.

They should firmly believe in Marxism, pay attention to communist purity and apply the proletarian world outlook to observe and handle problems. We should stick to the patriotic stand and the stand of the masses and proletariat. We should never fall captive to bourgeois ideology.

Finally, I would like to stress that since ideological and political work is so important, its task is so arduous and it is so indispensable to the victory of revolution and construction, it is necessary for our party organizations at various levels to put this work in an important position, place it on the important agenda of the party committees, strengthen their leadership over ideological and political work, and attach importance to strengthening the ranks of ideological and political workers. Comrade Mao Zedong said: "All departments and organizations should shoulder their responsibilities in ideological and political work. This applies to the Communist Party, the youth league, government departments in charge of this work, and especially to heads of educational institutions and teachers." ("On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People") "The first secretaries of the party committees in all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions should personally tackle this question." ("Speech at the CPC's National Conference on Propaganda Work") Only by paying attention to and studying this question will it be possible to energetically overcome the lax and weak situation that exists in the leadership over ideological and political work; to correctly solve the various problems that exist in the ranks of ideological and political workers; and to bring into full play the role of ideological and political work in mobilizing and ensuring the realization of the party's tasks in the new period.

HU, DENG, OTHERS MEET PLA CHIEFS OF STAFF 30 DEC

OW301906 Beijing XINHUA in English 1635 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 30 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun and other leaders of the party, state and the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party met with all participants of the meeting of the chiefs of the staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

They took photographs together.

Other party and state leaders present on the occasion were Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Ulanhu, Fang Yi, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dehi, Yu Qiuli, Song Renqiong, Zhang Tingfa, Ni Zhifu, Qin Jiwei, Chen Muhua, Deng Liqun, Chen Pixian, Hu Qili, Qiao Shi, Hao Jianxiu, Bo Yibo, Wang Heshou, Peng Chong, Seypidin, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Xu Deheng, Hu Juewen, Bainqen Erdini Qoigyai Gyaincain, Zhu Xuefan, Kang Shien, Ji Pengfei, Zhang Aiping and Zhang Jingfu.

Also present were Hong Xuezhi, deputy secretary-general of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Li Da, adviser to the commission; Zhang Zhen, He Zhengwen and Xu Xin, deputy chiefs of the P.L.A. General Staff.

TEXT OF RENMIN RIBAO NEW YEAR'S DAY EDITORIAL

OW311726 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1436 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 31 Dec (XINHUA) -- The following is the text of the RENMIN RIBAO New Year's Day editorial: "Add New Splendor to Our Great Cause."

The year 1983 has arrived.

On New Year's Day last year, this paper published an editorial entitled "Each Year Is Better Than the Year Before, and Be Sure To Make This Year Better Than the Last" to express the hopes and belief of the whole party and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. Looking back to the past year, two major events occurred in history: the party's 12th national congress and the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC. The two meetings did work of far-reaching significance and were conducted very successfully. We have a correct program to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, a positive, safe and appropriate new 5-year plan, the best party constitution since the founding of the party and the best constitution since the founding of the People's Republic. During the past year, the political situation in our country became more stable; the national economy continued to make steady progress; new developments were made in socialist democracy and the socialist legal system; remarkable successes were achieved in building a socialist spiritual civilization; and the people's living standards were further improved. In short, owing to the joint efforts of the whole nation, the entire political and economic situation in the past year was better than expected.

As we usher in the new year, we are filled with confidence. 1983 is the first year to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization as called for by the 12th party congress, and the first year the new constitution will be in force to bring about a long period of stability and order in our country. It is extremely important that we do our work well this year, for it will directly influence the work over the next few years and will have a direct bearing on accomplishing the fighting goals of the four modernizations. New progress should be made in the new year. We have the objective conditions to make new progress: through last year's fruitful work, the current political and economic situation as a whole is very favorable; the strategic goals, steps and measures set by the 12th party congress have struck root in the hearts of the people; the results achieved by the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC have further aroused the political enthusiasm of the people of all nationalities throughout the country; and the leadership and vast numbers of cadres at various levels have further enhanced their leading experience and ideological level in running and stabilizing the country and creating a new situation. These achievements have provided the material, political and ideological basis on which to move forward in 1983 and constitute a new source of strength for new successes.

In 1983 all fronts and all localities should push forward in their work and should achieve notable successes on two matters in particular: One is to complete the structural reform at the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional level and the prefectural and city level, and to strive for a further turn for the better in the party's work style, social standards of conduct and public order. The other is to strive to make the overall level of national economic development in 1983 not lower than in 1982, and to earnestly make necessary preparations for sound development in 1984 and a number of years thereafter. To put it briefly, we must be resolute in carrying out reforms, and we must firmly grasp economic work.

In his opening speech at the 12th party congress, Comrade Deng Xiaoping mentioned four tasks we must firmly grasp in the 1980's, and the first one is to restructure the administration and the economic setup and make the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent. At present, many aspects of the superstructure far from meet the requirements of the developing social productive forces, and it will not do if we are not determined to carry out reforms. As there could not have been today's situation without setting things to rights, it will be impossible to succeed in the modernization drive without carrying out a series of reforms.

With regard to this question concerning the success or failure of our cause as a whole, we must have sufficient understanding and be fully prepared mentally. Reform is a major task and involves many aspects. We must proceed firmly and in an orderly manner according to the steps set by the party Central Committee. Structural reform is the first step that will lead to reforms in many other fields. To do a good job in restructuring the administration, it is imperative to boldly promote to leading posts at all levels people in the prime of life who have both ability and political integrity and have a senior middle school or college education. An important problem here is to overcome the erroneous tendency of some comrades to look down on intellectuals, which is essentially to look down on knowledge, thinking that it is possible to lead the four modernizations without scientific and general knowledge. The restructuring of the economic system is very complicated. It will be a long process leading from a quantitative change to a partial qualitative change and then from the partial qualitative change to overall and fundamental reform. However, reforms which must and can be made under present conditions, such as reform of the commercial system, reform of the tax system by substituting taxes for the turning in of profits, and so forth, should be actively carried out. It is necessary to conscientiously sum up experiences, further emancipate the mind and take broader strides. Striving to bring about a further turn for the better in the party's work style, standards of social conduct and public order is also a kind of reform. Here the most important is the reform of the party's ideological and political conditions. The whole party must get well prepared for the upcoming all-round consolidation of the party by stages and in groups.

To push economic work forward -- this is the basis for us to do our work well in all fields. Whether to fulfill the sixth 5-Year Plan or to achieve the great goal of quadrupling China's gross annual industrial and agricultural output value by the end of the century, it is imperative to first have a correct guiding ideology. It is necessary to conduct education in the communist ideology among the people of all nationalities throughout the country and strengthen ideological and political work among physical and mental workers in both city and countryside. Only on this basis will it be possible to effectively shift all economic work onto the path of focusing on improving economic results and to really raise the level of the overall development of the national economy as a whole. We must do a good solid job in all our current tasks. As there are quite a number of tasks for this year, including structural reform, convocation of the Sixth NPC and the preparations for party consolidation, we must start right out at the beginning of the year doing economic work well so that the momentum of the increasingly better economic situation that has been building up in the past few years will continue to be maintained and developed.

The tasks for this year are arduous. To fulfill this year's tasks, a good spiritual condition is needed at all levels, and it is necessary to bring about a general mood in which everyone is trying to outdo the others in courageously striving to create a new situation. Leading cadres at all levels should further emancipate their minds and further improve their leadership methods. Once they know for sure that something should be done, they must do it resolutely and not worry too much. Things always develop in contradictions. A correct policy decision may also bring some new contradictions. We should put the stress on solving the principal contradiction, while to the extent possible taking care of and properly solving the secondary contradictions. And we must not get bogged down in contradictions, be full of worries, hesitate and take a wait-and-see attitude, thus missing the opportunity and landing ourselves in a passive position. We should diligently, timely and painstakingly study new situations and solve new problems.

Circumstances have changed greatly. It is absolutely impossible to bring about a new situation by sticking to old conventions and following old practices which were in use before the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee or even before the "Cultural Revolution" and which are not suited to the new circumstances. Comrades on all fronts must have lofty ambitions and ideals and raise their sense of responsibility as masters of the country. It is necessary to learn from such advanced people as Jiang Zhuying, Luo Jianfu, Zhao Chune and Zhang Hua and from such advanced collectives as the Chinese women's volleyball team. It is necessary to imbue ourselves with a spirit of defying all difficulties and scaling all heights.

The Song Dynasty writer Ouyang Xiu wrote: "The snow has melted and the mountains have turned green outside the door; the flowers are blooming along the river, and the skies are clear in February." How apt it would be for us to borrow it to describe the vital and thriving picture that has been created by the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central committee! Our great motherland is glowing with fresh youthful vigor. Let every front, every locality, every unit and every son and daughter of the Chinese people set this task for themselves: Bring about some new scenes, achieve some new successes, make some new contributions and add new splendor to our great cause in the new year!

STATE, PARTY LEADERS ATTEND NEW YEAR FESTIVITIES

OW311656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 31 (XINHUA) -- Chinese state and party leaders Li Xiannian, Peng Zhen, Hu Qiaomu, Li Desheng, Yao Yilin and Xu Shiyu attended New Year's Eve celebrations together with people in Shanghai, Chengdu, Kunming and Shenyang respectively in the last few days.

This evening, Li Xiannian, Standing Committee member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, and Yao Yilin, alternate member of the Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat of the C.P.C. Central Committee and vice-premier of the State Council, attended a New Year's Eve party in Shanghai. Among those present were leaders of the party, government and army of the municipality and noted figures.

Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of C.P.C. Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, yesterday evening joined cadres and people in Chengdu, capital of southwest China's Sichuan Province, in celebrating New Year's at a party.

While in Kunming in the southwest, Hu Qiaomu, member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, called on leaders of the Kunming units of the People's Liberation Army and representatives of outstanding soldiers December 29 and 30. He also met with local party and government leaders and representatives of various nationalities.

Li Desheng, member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and commander of the Shenyang unit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, attended a New Year's get-together of soldiers and civilians in Shenyang sponsored by Liaoning provincial party committee, provincial people's government and the P.L.A. Shenyang unit on December 30th evening.

Xu Shiyu, vice-chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the C.P.C., attended a New Year's get-together of soldiers and civilians in Nanjing tonight.

ZHU MUZHI DISCUSSES CULTURAL REFORMS FOR 1983

OW011154 Beijing XINHUA in English 1126 GMT 1 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 1 (XINHUA) -- Zhu Muzhi, who became the minister of culture eight months ago, outlined the ministry's work for the new year in a year-end briefing to a group of journalists, stressing the urgency of reforms in cultural institutions. He supported the reform being carried out by the Beijing Opera theater of Beijing in trying out a responsibility system. Instead of the government covering whatever deficit it might incur, the theater now receives a fixed amount of government subsidies, and divides dividends among its members resulting from increased income.

Zhu Muzhi said that the ministry's work in 1983 would include continued study of the documents of the Communist Party's 12th National Congress, promotion of art creation, better mass cultural work, implementation of the party's policy on intellectuals, raising of professional standards of the staff and improvement of management in the cultural institutions. The toughest task would be the restructuring of the cultural institutions and reform of the management system.

The main problems with the cultural institutions, especially the performing troupes, were overstaffing, equalitarian practices, and low income. Overstaffing also resulted in less stage opportunities for promising talents. About one million people are employed in cultural institutions, mostly in cinema, performing and publication. The 3,400 performing troupes throughout the country have something over 230,000 people.

Agriculture has set the pace in the reform, followed by industry, commerce and transport. The cultural departments have been slow in action, he said. Things have developed to an extent where a new situation would be impossible without a major reform of the cultural structure, he concluded.

He said the reform would be carried out along these lines:

First, characteristics of the cultural work should be taken into consideration. Cultural work is mental work based on individual pursuit. Therefore, the future reform should allow the cultural workers and the troupes to have greater right to decide their own matters and the form of organization should be various and flexible, rather than unitary or fixed.

Second, generally speaking, the size of a performing troupe should not be too big, so that it will be able to maintain itself financially under the present economic conditions of the country.

Third, the reform should conform to the country's socialist system and the policies of the state. China's literature and art should have an educative role, with profit being secondary.

It also follows that the reform should embody socialist democracy, specifically, the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend". For example, he said, artists belonging to the same school may form a troupe of their voluntary will.

The main objective of the reform, he said, in the cultural field was to give free scope to the initiative and wisdom of artists. The culture minister concluded that the out-moded practices fettering the artists should be broken, but the party's leadership and the socialist road should be adhered to.

TWO ARTICLES ON SHOUDU IRON AND STEEL COMPANY

Management Model

OW010822 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0821 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Article by XINHUA reporter He Zhuoxin [0149 0587 24 0]: "To Emulate the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company, Efforts Must Be Exerted To Improve the Way of Doing Basic Tasks"]

[Text] Beijing, 28 Dec (XINHUA) -- The Shoudu Iron and Steel Company's experience in carrying out the system of economic responsibilities has attracted the attention of the staff and workers on the nation's industrial and communications front. They feel that they must exert great efforts to improve the way of doing the basic tasks in order to master the iron and steel company's experience. At present, the system of economic responsibilities is still imperfect in many enterprises. In these enterprises, the responsibility system cannot be enforced among teams or individuals; in some enterprises, it cannot even be enforced in a workshop. The reason is mainly because the basic tasks have not been satisfactorily carried out.

What are the basic tasks of an enterprise? Some comrades maintain that they include the management of basic information and basic work quotas, such as the primary records, records of the use of individual equipment, statistical work, information work, metrological work and care of the reference materials and archives as well as setting and assigning work quotas, amounts of materials to be consumed, budgeting and so forth. Undoubtedly these people are right. But these are only part of basic tasks. Basic tasks should also include the execution of rules and regulations (such as the responsibility system, management system, technical standards, technical rules and so forth), and carrying out civilized production, basic education and others. In a nutshell, it is an enterprise's basic tasks to properly assess and supervise the work quantity and quality accomplished by each department and each managerial person and worker so as to make sure that the economic performance can be enhanced and the principle of distribution according to work can be implemented.

The reason why basic tasks must be emphasized in implementing the system of economic responsibilities is because, without basic tasks, the system of economic responsibilities cannot be effectively carried out -- just like the records of experiments in a laboratory, which are indispensable for producing a scientific conclusion. Within an enterprise, implementing the system of economic responsibilities means that a workshop, a team or an individual must regard the various work quotas and assignments which make up the enterprise's commitment to the state as their own responsibilities and accomplish them with resolve. If an enterprise does not have a sound -- or even none at all -- basic primary information system or records of basic work quotas, how can there be a reliable way to set the work quotas? And if the quotas cannot be set, how can any economic responsibility be enforced in a workshop, a team, or among individuals? And how can an individual's reward be assessed according to his performance so that a combination of responsibility, authority and benefit be achieved? This shows that if an enterprise does not attach great attention to doing its basic tasks, it is virtually impossible for it to carry out the system of economic responsibilities and improve its economic performance, because this is like building a house without laying a foundation.

While it is necessary for those enterprises which have performed unsatisfactorily in doing their basic tasks to improve their way of doing them, is it unnecessary for those which have performed quite satisfactorily in doing their basic tasks to exert further efforts in this regard? No. It is still necessary.

Following the development of the system of economic responsibilities and the strengthening of business administration, the imperfect and irrational aspects of basic tasks must also be promptly changed and supplemented. Furthermore, the more perfect the system of economic responsibilities has become, the higher the demands for basic tasks will be, and so the standards for basic tasks must also be raised continuously.

For example, the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company, whose basic tasks have already been quite sound, still attaches very great attention to doing its basic tasks. The company has now further strengthened its metrological system, weight check [jian jin 2914 2443], inspection and maintenance of equipment and management of information. It has also kept a record of the weight of the supply of all raw materials and fuel as well as its output and the quantity of materials transferred between other plants and itself. It has also installed meters for measuring the consumption of steam, oxygen and electricity, and keeps a record of the power consumption of each workshop. The company has also set up records on the use of individual equipment and records of statistical information, which are all compatible with the requirements of the system of economic responsibilities and which are useful for checking and assessing the staff's proficiency. A computer has also been used for management. This has enabled the company to divide its economic responsibilities that it has committed to the state by sharing out all the administrative work among all its plants, mines, workshops and staff and workers, thus organically and scientifically organizing the company's production and operation. The experience of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company shows that basic tasks are essential throughout the process in establishing and perfecting the system of economic responsibilities.

An enterprise's basic tasks reflect the requirements in large-scale production. Basic tasks, which must be highly scientific and closely organized, cover a broad area and involve a great deal of work. To do basic tasks properly, therefore, we must be able to defy trifles and must be able to do meticulous work assiduously and perseveringly. We must also combine doing basic tasks with our efforts to improve the economic performance. While compiling and replenishing the primary information, basic quotas and all sorts of rules and regulations, we must pay attention to improving economic performance.

As in other work, doing basic tasks also requires a correct guiding ideology. This means that we must have a correct attitude toward the relations among the state, the collective and ourselves with an aim to contribute more to the state. While determining a quota, for example, there is the fundamental question whether the quota should be set higher or lower. The correct attitude should be: Setting the quota as advanced as possible in accordance with the enterprise's actual situation so that the target can only be achieved with some efforts. Only by doing this can the country and the people benefit. If we only consider the local interests and set a target that can easily be attained, then paying attention to doing basic tasks is meaningless.

Learning From Experiences

OW012234 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1135 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 28 Dec (XINHUA) -- XINHUA editor's note: How should we perfect the economic responsibility system to achieve better economic results in industry? It is worth drawing lessons from the practice of the "seed factories," trained by the State Economic Commission in learning from the experiences of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company, in combining general calls with specific guidance. Instituting the economic responsibility system in industry is an important reform in which all departments lack experience. Thus, guidance is urgently needed. A crying need now is to bring the exemplary role of advanced models into full play in order to fan out from point to area, to help enterprises solve their problems in a down-to-earth way and to keep improving the economic responsibility system (end of editor's note).

Report by XINHUA reporter Li Niangui: After the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company's experiences in improving the economic responsibility system have been disseminated in more than 100 "seed factories" located in various parts of the country, the influence of these experiences is snowballing among large numbers of industrial enterprises, yielding positive results.

The 131 "seed factories" are located in 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, with the exception of Xizang. The State Economic Commission held a forum in Beijing in May and June 1982 for them to learn from the experiences of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company. While attending the forum, responsible persons of these enterprises in charge of party and government affairs, planning, finance, labor and wages and production management heard comprehensive, systematic briefings on the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company's experiences and also learned from their counterparts in the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company. Their purpose in doing so was to learn about the experiences of improving the economic and responsibility system and then to popularize such experiences in various localities as if they were sowing seeds.

The Shanghai, No. 17 cotton mill, a "seed factory" of Changhai Municipality, began implementing the economic responsibility system in 1979. However, due to a lack of experience there are still problems in practice. For example, the targets are not quite advanced; examination is not strict enough; egalitarianism in bonus distribution; and so forth. After learning from the experience of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company, they have found where they lagged behind and have come to understand that to perfect the economic responsibility system they must insist on having advanced and reasonable targets, eliminate the selfish departmentalism in setting targets, insist on strict examination, eliminate the tendency to seek good relations with all at the expense of principle in examination, insist on distribution according to work and eliminate egalitarianism in distribution. In the meantime, the factory has also begun to bring about these changes, namely, changing itself from a production enterprise into a production management enterprise, changing production planning into all-round planning, and changing the system of personal responsibility into a system of personal economic responsibility.

In learning from the experience of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company, the workshops of the Nanjing oil refinery, a "seed factory" of Jiangsu Province, have, in accordance with the requirements of the whole factory to achieve better economic results, implemented an economic responsibility system under which they are responsible respectively to fulfill targets for output, recovery rate, energy consumption, profit, and fixed number of workers and to guarantee product quality, comprehensive quality control, technical management, equipment management, environmental sanitation, economic accounting, conservation of materials, education for all workers and coordination. And the system is implemented from level to level and applied to each job and individual worker and staff member. Thus everyone is responsible for fulfilling targets, and all share the heavy burden, further inspiring the spirit of the workers and staff members as masters and producing rather good results. The quantity of crude oil processed this year is the same as last year. However, comparing the first 11 months of this year with the same period last year, 43,000 more tons of marketable oil was provided to the state; comparable cost dropped by 2 percent; profit turned over to the state increased by 3.6 percent; and other norms of economic results also showed improvement.

The economic responsibility system in industry is a new thing. The new situations encountered in practice should be constantly studied, and the new problems that arise demand prompt solution.

From the practice of the State Economic Commission in training "seed factories," the industrial departments in various localities have come to understand that in perfecting the economic responsibility system it is necessary to change the past practice of rushing into issuing general calls, and to strengthen concrete guidance instead. They have strengthened guidance to their respective "seed factories" and urged these enterprises to find out where they lagged behind in comparison with the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company, draw up measures, take initial steps and set an example so that their experiences can be used to guide other enterprises. Beijing Municipality organized a study class for leading cadres of 121 enterprises under 11 industrial bureaus and 6 companies, at which cadres from the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company directly passed on their experience to them. Shanghai Municipality held two meetings of responsible persons of various bureaus and companies, at which cadres from the Shanghai No. 17 cotton mill and other "seed factories" introduced their practice and experience in proceeding from the actual conditions of each factory and perfecting the economic responsibility system based on the experience of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company. In Anhui, Hunan and other provinces, the leading organizations organized local enterprises to visit and learn from "seed factories" in each province, or organized representatives of "seed factories" and other advanced factories in implementing the economic responsibility system to go on lecture tours of some localities to disseminate the experience of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company.

Now, all localities have their own "Shoudu Iron and Steel Companies" -- the "seed factories." The "seeds" in various localities are budding and multiplying, and the fragrance of their flowers is being spread around. One enterprise after another is being guided to perfect the economic responsibility system, and this profound change in the industrial economic management system is increasingly demonstrating its might and achieving better economic results.

By learning from the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company, the Mudanjiang paper mill, a "seed factory" in Heilongjiang, increased its production and income this year. In the first 10 months of the year, its total industrial output value increased 29.7 percent over the same period last year; profit increased 74.1 percent; and profit turned over to the state and tax payments nearly doubled. The force of example is very powerful, and the presence of a model nearby is even more persuasive. The paper mill's exemplary role gave an impetus to the activities of factories and enterprises in Mudanjiang City in learning from the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company and perfecting the economic responsibility system. As a result, the economic results achieved by industries in the entire city increased by a large margin. Comparing the period from January through October this year with the same period last year, the total output value of industrial enterprises owned by the whole people and with independent accounting increased 18.4 percent; profit increased 23.6 percent; profit turned over to the state increased 49.8 percent; and taxes paid increased 21 percent.

The "seed factories" in Shandong, Sichuan, Shaanxi and other places also guided many other enterprises to conscientiously consolidate themselves and do a good job in perfecting the economic responsibility system. As a result, these enterprises have enlivened production while fulfilling state plans in an all-round way, improved management, tapped production potentials and achieved rather notable increases in some major technical and economic norms.

At present, the influence of the experience of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company's experience is spreading. More and more enterprises and workers and staff members are comparing themselves with and learning from it. As some comrades put it, one is not interested, if one does not learn; one is bound to be interested, if one learns; and if everyone learns, every factory will produce gold.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF THE 11TH NATIONAL CYL CONGRESS

Closes 30 Dec

OW301542 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 30 (XINHUA) -- The 11th national congress of the Chinese Community Youth League closed here today on a triumphant note after eleven days session.

Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, other party and state leaders and many revolutionary veterans attended the closing ceremony. They were greeted with thunderous applause by the ten thousand participants at today's session.

The closing ceremony was presided by Wang Zhaoguo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the youth league. Gao Zhanxiang delivered a closing speech.

The congress passed a work report which listed the future tasks of the youth league: work as shock brigades in the country's modernization, study hard and work to improve social morals. The congress adopted a new youth league constitution, elected the 11th Central Committee and heard reports on China's economy, foreign policy, national defence and patriotism and communism.

During the congress, the delegates also took the opportunity to get together with their counterparts from different provinces and discuss questions of mutual interest.

In a message of greetings Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, said 60 percent of China's one hundred million workers are young people and they are the backbone of production. "May the young people of China realize the grand goal of quadrupling the country's industrial and agricultural production before the end of this century through their diligent labour!"

Guo Liwen, first secretary of the All-China Women's Federation, in her greetings wished for closer cooperation between the two organizations in the common task entrusted them by the party. She said she hoped young women would welcome the fifth national women's congress scheduled for next September with new achievements.

Liu Dongsheng, member of the secretariat of the China Association for Science and Technology, said that his association would encourage scientific and technical activities among youth and contacts with scientists, for the key to modernizing is to arm young people with scientific knowledge.

Yan Jinsheng, deputy-director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, expected young people in the army to make new contributions in building up and defending the country.

Xu Deheng, vice-chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, said that members of the democratic parties wanted to join hands with the young people in working to invigorate the Chinese nation.

In a closing speech Gao Zhanxiang said that the glorious cause of communism linked the younger generation closely with the revolutionary veterans. He said that the youth league members will strive to live up the honor of being worthy assistants and reserve force of the party.

Hundreds of Young Pioneers marched into the hall with the playing of trumpets and drums. They ran up to the rostrum, saluted and tied Young Pioneers red scarves around the necks of revolutionary veterans on the rostrum.

The congress closed amidst the singing of "The Internationale".

Leaders Meet Delegates 30 Dec

OW301528 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 30 (XINHUA) -- Chinese leaders Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun and other revolutionary veterans met with nearly 2,000 delegates to the Communist Youth League congress before it closed here this afternoon.

They took pictures together in the Great Hall of the People, which was filled with young people's songs and laughter.

The leaders also had cordial talks with 38 delegates, who are most popular among Chinese youth today for their brilliant achievements in work and study.

Other party and state leaders present at the occasion were Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Ulanhu, Fang Yi, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Song Renqiong, Zhang Tingfa, Ni Zhifu, Qin Jiwei, Chen Muhua, Deng Liqun, Chen Pixian, Hu Qili, Qiao Shi, Hao Jianxiu, Bo Yibo, Wang Heshou, Peng Chong, Seypidin, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Xu Deheng, Hu Juewen, Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain, Zhu Xuefan, Kang Shien, Ji Pengfei, Zhang Aiping and Zhang Jingfu.

Jiang Hua, president of the Supreme People's Court, Huang Huoqing, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, and Hong Xuezhi, deputy-secretary-general of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee, also took part.

Also present were vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Liu Lantao, Lu Dingyi, Kang Keqing, Wang Shoudao, Hu Ziang, Rong Yiren, Wang Kunlun, Xiao Ke, Cheng Zihua, Burhan Shahidi, Zhou Peiyuan, Qian Changzhao and Dong Qiwu.

Among the 38 young delegates were: Sui Shizhong, youth shock team leader of a Beijing construction company, whose team since 1980 has overfulfilled work norms every month; peasant Wang Chaoyin, 19, of Hubei Province, who sold the state 25 tons of grain this year out of the 6.6 hectares of wasteland which he opened up; 27-year-old engineer Zhao Le from the Shanghai Post and Telecommunications Bureau, who firmly stood for quality as demanded by the Chinese side in a submarine cable project with foreign firms; 23-year-old hero Li Lianhai of an anti-smuggling team of the Quanzhou customs; Nai Xiuqin, 22, of Gaoshan nationality from Taiwan Province, who now works in the Shanghai Orthopaedics Research Institute; Li Ruihua of Dai nationality, rubber tapping worker from Yunnan and daughter of a returned overseas Chinese; 27-year-old "tomato king" Lei Anjun, who set a national record by yielding 290 tons of tomatoes per hectare; air hostess Gai Shenglan, 21, who won a medal for her heroism in the anti-hijacking struggle July 25 this year on a Xian-Shanghai passenger plane; 18-year-old librarian Zhong Hua who, though suffering leukemia, keeps on studying and helping others; and other outstanding young workers, herdsmen, shop assistants, technicians, teachers, journalists and athletes. The youngest is Li Dong, a 16-year-old college student.

The 38 delegates are of nationalities of Han, Hui, Dai, Bai, Uygur, Mongolia, Gaoshan, Miao, Bouyei and Tibetan.

Zhao Sends Greetings

OW301910 Beijing XINHUA in English 1557 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 30 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, now visiting Africa, has sent a message of greetings to the 11th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Youth League.

The premier said he hoped the youth league members would rally all young people of the country to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. The young people, the message said, should set their hearts on reforms and innovations, be diligent in work and study and shoulder the glorious historical tasks entrusted to them.

Ye Congratulates Congress

OW301852 Beijing XINHUA in English 1653 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 30 (XINHUA) -- Ye Jianying today congratulated the 11th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Youth League, which closed here this afternoon, on its success.

In an interview with XINHUA, Ye Jianying said: "Although I did not attend the 11th national youth league congress I was told the meeting was very successful.

"The party Central Committee and revolutionary veterans show solicitude for the younger generation. The young people are determined to shoulder the heavy historical task. Our nation is full of promise."

Ye Jianying said that the accomplishment of communism requires continuous efforts from generation to generation. "The cooperation between the old and the young will bring about a motivating force that will lead our descendants forward. Communism will in the end be written on the monument of human history," he added.

Ye Meets PLA Delegates

OW311428 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1237 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 31 Dec (XINHUA) -- Comrade Ye Jianying met this morning with some delegates of the PLA to the 11th CYL National Congress at his home. He hoped that they would join all the young people in the country in making still greater contributions to the cause of safeguarding and building the motherland.

Comrade Ye Jianying said: I am delighted to see the heroes of the Koulin and Faka Mountains. They make me feel young. I did not attend the CYL National Congress this time because of my health, but I have paid full attention to and have followed the congress every day. I am really excited to see that it has proved a success.

Comrade Ye Jianying said: Old comrades of this generation are always concerned with how to ensure that people of the next generation will succeed the older generation, how to pass on our revolutionary cause from one generation to another, how to further carry forward the party's fine traditions and how to reinvigorate the Chinese nation. Communism is a glorious, but arduous cause. It calls for continuous hard work from one generation to another. Now our cause has entered the stage with the younger generation closely cooperating with the older and succeeding them. In this respect, we have already obtained gratifying results. I feel at ease and am very happy. When you succeed the older generation, you must shoulder this heavy historical task. In this way we will have bright prospects in developing our cause.

Comrade Ye Jianying said: This CYL National Congress of yours has been held with great vigor. It has become an oath-taking rally in which the young people of all nationalities have been mobilized to forge ahead on the basis of the guidelines laid down by the 12th CPC National Congress. This shows that there is no lack of successors for our cause. We older people are delighted to see all this.

Comrade Ye Jianying said: The great majority of PLA members are young people. To do a good job in youth work is of great significance in developing army building. The comrades in the army must set a good example to the youth and play an exemplary vanguard role in safeguarding and building the motherland. He said: The PLA is the people's own army. It must establish closer relations with the people under the leadership of the party and strengthen its sense of responsibility to history and its sense of pride of this era. It must fight in the van in advancing the great cause of safeguarding and building the motherland and vigorously promote communism under its own banner.

Central Committee Namelist

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[Text] Beijing, 29 Dec (XINHUA) -- The namelist of the members and alternate members of the 11th CYL Central Committee is as follows:

263 members of the Central Committee listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames:

Ding Fuqiu, Ding Yaomin, Yu Zhangsheng, Yu Funing (female), Wan Mingqi, Cai Limin, Wei Dong (Tibetan nationality), Ma Taoxiang (female; Tujia nationality), Ma Jiting, (Hui nationality), Zhi Shuping, Yun Caixiao (Mongolian nationality), Wang Shi, Wang Xiaoni (female), Wang Yuwei, Wang Julu, Wang Yuxia (female), Wang Donghua, Wang Huayu (female), Wang Zhaoguo, Wang Huaiti, Wang Zhongqiao, Wang Zongguo, Wang Chunxian, Wang Bolin, Wang Ronghua, Wang Houhong, Wang Junling (female), Wang Chichang, Wang Hongming, Wang Aiping (female), Wang Shumin (female), Wang Weiling, Wang Desheng, Wei Zhipeng (Zhuang nationality), You Ren (Mongolian nationality), You Ga (Tibetan nationality), Mao Yangzhu, Mao-li-da-ba-yi (Kazakh nationality), Mao Juvuan (female), Fang Zhiming, Fang Zhian, Kong Linghua, Kong Zhijiang, Yu Rong (female; Mongolian nationality), Gan Youding, Long Yunze (Manchu nationality), Ye Nandou, Ye Xinmin, Lu Simou, Tian Hong (female), Cong Jun (female), Feng Jun, Tuo-hu-ti-han Ku-er-ban (female; Uygur nationality), Lu Xiaoming, Qu Suyun (female), Qu Zhaniqiang (female), Riao Shanquan, Zhu Dansheng (female), Zhu Hongde, Zhu Yiqing, Ren Yueru (female), Ren Yanshen, Liu Yiqiang (Zhuang nationality), Liu Yeqiang, Liu Yunshan, Liu Yupu, Liu Yandong (female), Liu Anlu, Liu Yingchu, Liu Guoxiang, Liu Chunwei, Liu Shusheng, Liu Shengyu, Liu Zhenlai (Hui nationality), Liu Haiyun, Liu Shuying (female), Liu Bifang (female), Bi Wenming (Zhuang nationality), Chi Zhongqing, Tang Xiaoquan (female), Xu Shaohu, Sun Xianfeng, Sun Jiazheng, Sun Shuyi, Hong Zhijun (female), Du Yunyun (female), Du Qinglin, Du Xuefang (female), Du Yaomin, Yang Zhen, Yang Weixiang, Yang Hongyu, Yang Chonghui, Keyun Bawudun (Uygur nationality), Li Gang, Li Mei (female), Li Min [2621 2404] (female), Li Jin, Li Guangrui, Li Fengying (female), Li Kongzheng, Li Zhanyong, Li Chengyu (Hui nationality), Li Zhilun, Li Guanghua, Li Guangtai (Yi nationality), Li Quanzhong, Li Hongyu (female), Li Keqiang, Li Lianhai, Li Huaqiong, Li Qimin, Li Xueju, Li Junjia, Li Haifeng (female), Li Jinai, Yan Huansheng, Wu Xiumei (female), Li Huifang (female), Xiao Zhigang, Xiao Zhiheng, Xiao Huaizhi, Wu Baozu, Wu Zhenhua, Wu Aiyang (female), Wu Yuping (female), Wu Delong, Cen Furong, He Chengbing, He Guangwei, Tong Lijun, Yu Jianjun, Zou Zhiwen, Song Xiuyan (female), Song Baogui, Song Defu, Zhang Shi, Zhang Renmu, Zhang Zhengqiu, Zhang Siji, Zhang Furong (female), Zhang Xiping, Zhang Guorong (Bai nationality), Zhang Baoshun, Zhang Houliang (Miao nationality),

Zhang Xiaolin, Zhang Weiqing, Zhang Daocheng, Chen Shifa, Chen Daheng, Chen Shuhong, Chen Haosu, Chen Aiwu, Shao Ying (female), Shao Zeying, Shao Yuqiao, Lin Shuijiao (female), Lin Tingsheng, Lin Zhaoshu, Miao Xia (female), Fan Jiexia (female), Luo Weimin, He Yaoyun (female; Naxi nationality), Yue Songhua, Yue Qingyou, Jinhuan (female), Jin Zhiming, Zhou Yongli, Zhou Jingmu (Bai nationality), Zhou Chunmei (female), Zheng (?Xiao) [jie pang jia dui 1312 2460 0502 0345] (Hui nationality), Zheng Yajuan (female), Zhang Yiquan, Zheng Daoqi, Lang Ping (female), Zhao Le, Zhao Dazhong, Zhao Shaolin, Zhao Jiaqi, Zhao Ximing, Zhao Ruilin, Zhao Yaomin, Hu Jintao, Ha-si-mu Yi-mi-ti (Uygur nationality), Zhong Hua (female), Zhong Xiaodeng, Zhong Yaoqin (female), Hou Jianling (female), Duan Lamei (female), Yu Guilin, Jiang Yuanchao, Jiang Yaozhong, Xu Changzhong, Suo Lang (female; Tibetan nationality), Jia Zhimei (female), Jia Chunwang, Gu Hao, Chai Dongliang, Qian Yadong (Monggol nationality), Qian Yunlu, Ni Daming, Xu Yongguang, Xu Zhuqing, Xu Xiaoming (female), Xi Jufen (female), Guo Tingdong, Guo Baoqin (female), Guo Chunbao, Guo Xiumin, Gao Ying (female), Gao Zhanxiang, Gao Tingkuo, Gao Hongguang, Gao Hongmei (female), Gao Yunjia, Gao Baoying, Luan Shaoting, Xi Jun (female), Tang Fangming, Tang Xianqiang, Tao Wuxian, Huang Ying (female), Huang Huahua, Huang Bocheng, Huang Lianguang (Li nationality), Huang Zhongxin, Huang Xuejun, Huang Meiyan (female), Huang Mengqiu, Huang Yaojin, Cao Xiaobing (female), Cao Xianlan (female), Cao Guoqin (female), Gong Zhengfei, Gong Gaowa (female; Monggol nationality), Yan Junheng, Liang Zhong (female), Liang Fengzhi (Korean nationality), Liang Deming, Han Wei, Han Xiping, Han Zhongming (Salar nationality), Dong Changhai, Dong Daoping (Tujia nationality), Hui Guosheng, Cheng Baoshan, Jiao Lianan, Lu Songting, You Bizhu, Pu Ke (Tibetan nationality), Xie Chunbai, Lou Zhihao, Zhen Hongchuan, Lei Anjun, Dou Shoufang, Liao Jiuping, Li Guangwu (Bouyei nationality), Li Xibao, Xue Zhan (female), Dai Xiumei (female), Dai Jiankang, Wei Jiuming and Qu Yong (female).

51 alternate members of the Central Committee listed in order of number of votes:

Li Renzhu, Dan Zeng (Tibetan nationality), Lu Xhaoping, Li Zefeng, Hu Jianhua (female), Ao Qijun, Li Huiping, Zhao Wanxin, Peng Wenyao, Ou Keping, Xia Xia Jiefang (Yi nationality), Sha Chongmo (Hui nationality), Zhang Qingli, Zheng Boguang, Guo Songping (female), Zeng Yuliang, Wang Hongyi, Bai Xinli, Mou Baoxi, Zhao Lin, Hong Qihuai, Zhang Zhencheng, Li Xiuying (female), Li Ruihua (female; Dai nationality), Zhang Guilong, Zheng Yaqin (female), Ge Xiaoyan (female; Oroqen nationality), Liu Chunshan, Li Yurong (female), Hai Zhenglian (female; Hui nationality), Huang Liya (female; Zhuang nationality), Cao Ping (female), Han Gengda, Lian Bin, Pan Shengqing (female), Li Chunling (female), Song Ying (female), Yue Cuefang (female), Liu Jiusheng, Lu Lanting (female), Ma Linsen, Liu Chunhua (female), Sui Shizhong, Zhu Yang, Liu Tongbin, Zhang Yingzhi, Zeng Changgen, Liu Jiewei (female), Fan Yongsheng, We Zhigao, and Gu Siyong.

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